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CHAPTER XIII.

Escape.

For a moment Rokoff stood sneering down upon Jane Clayton, then his eyes fell to the little bundle in her lap. She had drawn one corner of the blanket over the child's face, so that to one who did not know the truth it seemed to be sleeping.

"You have gone to a great deal of unnecessary trouble," said Rokoff, "to bring the child to this village. If you had attended to your own affairs I should have brought it here myself.

"You would have been spared the hunger and fatigue of the journey. For I suppose I must thank you for relieving me of the inconvenience of having to care for a young infant on the march.

"This is the village to which the child was destined from the first. M'ganwazam will rear him carefully, making a good cannibal of him, and if you ever chance to return to civilization it will doubtless afford you much food for thought as you compare the luxuries and comforts of your life with the details of the life your son is living in the village of the Waganwazam.

"Again I thank you for bringing him here for me, and now I must ask you to surrender him to me, that I may turn him over to his foster parents." As he concluded Rokoff held out his hands for the child, a nasty grin of satisfactiveness upon his lips.

To his surprise, Jane Clayton rose and, without a word of protest, laid the little bundle in his arms.

"Here is the child," she said. "Thank God, he is beyond your power to harm."

Grasping the import of her words, Rokoff snatched the blanket from the child's face to seek confirmation of his fears. Jane Clayton watched his expression closely.

She had been puzzled for days for an answer to the question of Rokoff's knowledge of the child's identity. If he had been in dobut before the last vestige of that doubt was wiped away as he witnessed the terrible anger of the Russian as he looked upon the dead face of the baby and realized that at the last moment his dearest wish for vengeance had been thwarted by a higher power.

Almost throwing the body of the child back into Jane Clayton's arms, Rokoff jumped up and down the hut, pounding the air with his clenched fists and cursing terribly. At last he halted in front of the young woman, bringing his face down close to hers.

"You are laughing at me," he hissed. "You think that you have fooled me—eh? I'll show you, as I have shown the miserable ape you call husband' what it means to interfere with the plans of Nikolas Rokoff.

"You have robbed me of the child. I cannot make him the son of a cannibal chief, but"—and he paused as though to let the full meaning of his words sink deep—"I can make the mother the wife of a cannibal, and that I shall do."

If he had thought to wring from Jane Clayton any sign of terror, he failed miserably. She was beyond that. Her mind and nerves were numb to suffering and shock.

To his surprise, a fain, almost happy smile touched her lips. She was thinking with thankful heart that this dear little corpse was not that of her own wee Jack, and that—best of all—Rokoff evidently did not know the truth.

She would have liked to have flaunted the fact in his face, but she dared not. If he continued to believe that the child had been hers, so much safer would be the real Jack, wherever he might be. She had, of course, no knowledge of the whereabouts of her little one—she did not know, even, that he lived, and yet there was the chance that he might.

It was more than possible that, without Rokoff's knowledge, this child had been substituted for hers by one of the Russian's confederates, and that even now her son might be safe with relatives in London, where there were wealth, both able and willing to have paid any ransom which the traitorous agitator might have asked for the safe release of Lord Greystoke's son.

She had thought it all out a hundred times since she had discovered that the child which Anderssen had placed in her arms that night upon the Kincaid was not her own, and it had been a constant and growing source of happiness to her to dream the whole fantasy through in its every detail.

Of course the Russian must never know that this was not her baby. She realized that her position was hopeless—that with Anderssen and her husband both dead, there was no one in all the world with a desire to succor her who knew where she might be found.

As for Rokoff's threat, she realized, was no idle one. That he would do, or attempt to do, all that he had promised she was perfectly sure; but at the worst it meant but a little earlier release from the hideous anguish that she had been undergoing. She must find some way to end her own life before the Russian could harm her further.

But now she wanted time—time to think and prepare herself for the end. She felt that she could not take the awful step until she had exhausted every possibility of escape. She did not want to live unless she might find her way back to her own child, but slight as such a hope appeared she would not admit its impossibility until the last moment had come, and she faced the fearful reality of choosing between the only alternative—Nikolas Rokoff on one hand and self-destruction upon the other.

"Go away!" she said to the Russian. "Go away and leave me in peace with the dead. Have you not brought sufficient misery and anguish upon me without attempting to harm me further? What wrong have I ever done you that you should persist in persecuting me?"

"You are suffering for the sins of the monkey you chose when you might have had the love of a gentleman—of Nikolas Rokoff," he replied. "But where is the use of discussing the matter. We shall bury the child here, and you will return with me at once to camp. Tomorrow I shall bring you back and turn you over to your new husband—the lovely M'ganwazam. Come!"

He reached out for the child. Jane, who was on her feet now, turned away from him.

"I shall bury the body," she said. "Send some men to dig a grave outside the village."

Rokoff was anxious to have the thing over and get back to his camp with his victim. He thought he saw in her apathy a resignation to her fate. Stepping outside the hut, he motioned her to follow him, and a moment later, with his men, he escorted Jane beyond the village, where, beneath a great tree, the blacks scooped a shallow grave.

Wrapping the tiny body in a blanket, Jane laid it tenderly in the black hole, and, turning her head that she might not see the moldy earth falling upon the pitiful little bundle, she breathed a prayer beside the grave of the nameless waif that had won to the innermost recesses of her heart.

Then, dry-eyed but suffering, she rose and followed the Russian through the Stygian blackness of the jungle, along the winding, leafy corridor that led from the village of M'ganwazam, the cannibal, to the camp of Nikolas Rokoff, the fiend.

Beside them, in the impenetrable thickets that fringed the path, rising to arch above it and shut out the moon, the girl could hear the stealthy, muffled footfalls of great beasts, and ever round about them rose the deafening roars of hunting lions, until the earth trembled to the mighty sound.

The porters lighted torches now and waved them upon either hand to frighten off the beasts of prey. Rokoff urged them to greater speed, and from the quavering note in his voice Jane knew that he was weak from terror.

The sounds of the jungle night recalled most vividly the days and nights that she had spent in a similar jungle with her forest god—with the fearless and unconquerable Tarzan of the Apes. Then there had been no thoughts of terror, though the jungle noises were new to her, and the roar of a lion had seemed the most awe-inspiring sound upon the great earth.

How different would it be now if she knew that he was somewhere there in the wilderness, seeking her! Then, indeed, would there be that for which to live, and every reason to believe that succor was close at hand—but he was dead! It was incredible that it should be so.

There seemed no place in death for that great body and those mighty thews. Had Rokoff been the one to tell her of her lord's passing she would have known that he lied. There could be no reason, she thought, why M'ganwazam should have deceived her. She did not know that the Russian had talked with the savage a few minutes before the chief had come to her with his tale.

At last they reached the rude boma that Rokoff's porters had thrown up round the Russian's camp. Here they found all in turmoil. She did not know what it was all about, but she saw that Rokoff was very angry, and from bits of conversation which she could translate she gleaned that there had been further desertions while he had been absent, and that the deserters had taken the bulk of his food and ammunition.

When he had done venting his rage upon those who remained, he returned to where Jane stood under guard of a couple of his white sailors. He grasped her roughly by the arm and started to drag her toward his tent. The girl struggled and fought to free herself, while the two sailors stood by, laughing at the rare treat.

Rokoff did not hesitate to use rough methods when he found that he was to have difficulty in carrying out his designs. Repeatedly he struck Jane Clayton in the face, until at last, half conscious, she was dragged within his tent.

Rokoff's boy had lighted the Russian's lamp, and now at a word from his master he made himself scarce. Jane had sunk to the floor in the middle of the enclosure. Slowly her numbed senses were returning to her and she was commencing to think very fast indeed. Quickly her eyes ran round the interior of the tent, taking in every detail of its equipment and contents.

At the Russian's belt hung a heavy revolver. Jane Clayton's eye riveted themselves upon it. Her palm itched

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

PRESIDENT WILL REJECT DEFENSE IN ARABIC CASE

German Reply to Arabic Note Strains Diplomatic Relations Again.

The entire submarine quastion was carried back to conditions prevalent at the time the last Lusitania note was sent as the result of the German reply to the nited States note on the Arabic case. The reply was received last week and contained a self-defense plea which made the situation disturbing as the reports of the German foreign office and the English captain of the Arabic as to what led up to the torpedoing of the liner, resulting in the death of two Americans, were conflicting. In the reply Germany justified the sinking of the vessel.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The state department has begun preparation of a reply to the German note on the Arabic, emphatically rejecting the suggestion that the submarine commander was entirely within his rights in torpedoing the liner and also the contention that Germany is not under obligation to grant idemnity in the matter. This note will be presented to President Wilson for his approval as soon as completed.

It was intimated in official circles that there is no intention of consulting further with Ambassador von Bernstorff on the subject. The note, when approved, will be handed to the German foreign office by Ambassador Gerard to whom it will be cabled.

Germany Breaks Promise.

The administration had accepted the statement of Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, that "full satisfaction" would be given for the Arabic. When the full text of the note was received, Secretary Lansing was amazed to find that not only was the sinking of the liner justified as an act of military necessity, but that Germany announced that she was not obligated to make financial reparation for the Americn vessel.

Officials today became more amazed at the general tone of the note the more they examined it. Not only was it far from conciliatory, they said, but it apparently was written to end the matter according to the German point of view.

It was thought possible that the note was darfted in such a manner as to purposely delay action and to draw on a controversy. This, it was made plain by officials today, positively would not be permitted. The answer now being drafted by the state department, it was said, would be sharp and to the point and would reject all of Germany's suggestions.

As a result of Germany's latest move President Wilson now faces difficulties which foreshadow the failure of his efforts to win immunity for Americans traveling on British liners in the submarine war zone.

Secretary of State Lansing received from Ambassador Gerard yesterday Berlin's explanation of the sinking of the Arabic by a German submarine. The communication was submitted to the President and Secretary Lansing said he did not know when it would be made public.

From Berlin, however, comes a dispatch which gives the substance of the note. The German government says that it "most deeply regrets that lives were lost through the action of the commander; it particularly expresses this regret to the government of the United States on account of the death of American citizens," and adds:

"The German government is unable, however, to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic."

Says He Feared Ramming.

The note from the German foreign office embodies the report of the submarine commander who said that the Arabic altered its course and bore directly down on the submarine and that he then torpedoed the steamer because he feared his craft would be rammed.

The German government regards the act of the submarine commander, which cost two American lives, justified. The note says that the instructions given the submarine flotilla are not to torpedo a passenger liner without warning and provision for the safety of noncombatants aboard, unless the steamer should attack the war craft, resist or seek to escape.

Survivors Claim Opposite.

The secretary of state also received from Ambassador Page a voluminous mass of affidavits of English and American survivors of the destruction of the Arabic. This testimony is all to the effect that no submarine was sighted and that the Arabic altered its course to succor the distressed steamer Dunslea, which, it transpired, had been torpedoed. Then the Arabic itself was hit from an unseen quarter. The captain and all other witnesses assert that no submarine was seen and consequently there was no intention to ram it.

Affidavits of the Dunslea survivors, also received by the state department, say that the submarine hid behind the crippled Dunslea, submerged, and then glided out and attacked the Arabic.

How to fix the responsibility for the loss of two American lives on the Arabic under these circumstances is the problem confronting the President.

Will Not Arbitrate.

The message accompanying this declaration that Germany was willing, if the two governments could not reach an amicable agreement to arbitrate this question has already been rejected by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, it was reported. They take the position that this is an effort to force an arbitration on the principles involved in the submarine war and which affect the national honor of the United States. Under no circumstances will this government consent to any plan of arbitration that affects the adjustment of the fundamental question covered in the series of notes affecting submarine warfare.

It is understood that in the note which will be sent to Berlin in answer to the memorandum handed to Ambassador Gerard, all this will be set forth and the position of the United States will be curtly reaffirmed. It will also be made plain that the physical evidence that has been compiled by this government covering the circumstances that surround the sinking of the Arabic seemed completely to refute the claim of the submarine commander that he feared an attempt at ramming and therefore launched his torpedo. So sharp is the distinction between the affidavits furnished by Ambassador Page and Consul Frost and the statement of facts as outlined by the German note, that Secretary Lansing already has notified the President that it is utterly impossible to reconcile them. And the preponderance of the evidence when the stories of the Arabic survivors and the officers and crew of the Dunsley are taken into consideration as independent factors is entirely opposed to the German official view.

Abe Martin

Lots o' folks git credit fer bein' cool headed when ther only cold blooded.

A feller's vacation often benefits th' folks he leaves behind as much as himself.

FIGURES IN RUSSIAN SENSATION.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS. CZAR OF RUSSIA.

The dispatches announcing that the czar of Russia has taken personal command of his men in the field has led to speculations concerning a break between the ruler and Grand Duke Nicholas, who has been in supreme command of the army up to the time the czar took the field. Rumors of contention between the grand duke and the czar have been current for some time. It is said that the grand duke, in many cases, overruled orders by the czar and was practically running the country to suit himself. The taking of command by the czar can mean only that the grand duke has been shorn of some of his power.

WATCHES DEATH APPROACH

Dr. W. W. Kenney of Denver, Col., Studies Own Poison Case.

Denver, Sept. 11.—With the days and almost the hours of life remaining to him calculated with scientific accuracy, Dr. W. W. Kenney slept soundly last night. Yesterday he rested easily, calmly studying the symptoms which to his trained mind showed the ebb and flow of his slight chance of life. Dr. Kenney Thursday took a hypodermic injection of what he thought was a sleeping potion. Instead he used a slow, deadly poison, which ordinarily kills its victims in a few days through its action on the kidneys.

Russian Reform Program is Issued

Petrograd, Sept. 9.—A common program has been agreed upon by the new majority of the Russian duma. This majority, comprising the liberal and progressive elements, has replaced the former conservative majority.

The preamble of the program declares that victory can be secured only by authority supported by the confidence of the people, and that such authority only can be established under conditions enumerated in the program. These conditions include:

1. An ample measure of amnesty for political and religious offenses.

2. Prompt introduction of a bill establishing autonomy in Poland.

3. The inauguration of steps for the removal of the disabilities of Jews.

4. A conciliatory policy for Finland.

5. The enlargement of the rights of associations in the interests of the artisan classes (trades unionism).

6. The agreement between the government and the legislative chambers as to the rapid adoption of bills bearing directly on national defense, supplies for the army, and care of the wounded, and the amelioration of the lot of refugees.

KINGS REST THERE

Cracow, so frequently mentioned in the war dispatches, was once the capital of free Poland, with a cathedral equivalent to Westminster Abbey, wherein sleep the generations of Polish kings and heroes. It possesses the most striking patriotic memorial in the world. This is the Kosciuskoberg, a mound 300 feet high, erected to the memory of Kosciusko, and formed of earth from every battlefield of Poland.

SAYS CZAR ACTS TO END BUREAUCRACY

BY GEORGES CLEMENCEAU, Former Premier of France.

Paris, Sept. 9.—The czar's action in placing himself at the head of the army is of tremendous importance and significance. The first intimation that the czar had cast aside the Russian bureaucracy was contained in his speech to the technical committee, when he offered his personal aid to the men who represent spontaneously all the political and business forces in Russia.

What we must note is that, even before the men of the defensive machine get to work, Germany has sustained a defeat not only because her armies, temporarily victorious, thanks to Russian bureaucracy, will soon butt against a defensive organization of the entire Russian people, but because the misdeeds of the old Russian regime were chiefly produced by German influences working in irresponsible circles of the Russian court.

It would take too long to indicate when and how these influences succeeded in seizing the posts of honor at court, which enabled them to bring their influence to bear on the imperial entourage. Berlin has always been helped by secret diplomacy, which has been devoted to bolstering up absolutism against liberty.

We can confidently expect the happiest results from the czar's boldness in smashing the beureaucracy and placing himself at the head of a new Russia. He has given full liberty for the most violent criticisms in the Russian press; he desires to work hand in hand with the Russian people for the defense of the Fatherland, and everyone knows the new government is being formed with energetic men, who will keep in close touch with the duma.

RUSSIAN ARMY IS NOW UNDER CZAR

Replaces Grand Duke Nicholas in Command of Muscovite Forces.

London, Sept. 8.—Emperor Nicholas is now in supreme command of the Russian military and naval forces in the fighting zones, and Grand Duke Nicholas, who, as commander-in-chief of the Russian army, was one of the most conspicuous figures of the European war, has been transferred to the Caucasus. London is speculating as to what section of the long eastern front will be selected by the emperor for his headquarters.

Change is Important.

The action of Emperor in transferring his cousin, the grand duke, to the Caucasian front is perhaps the most important change of this nature which has been made by any of the belligerent nations. The only comparable incident was the retirement by Emperor William in October of last year of Lieut. Gen. Count Helmuth von Moltke as chief of the German general staff.

The post to which Grand Duke Nicholas has been transferred is of relative unimportance, as compared with the prestige and vast importance of his former office as commander-in-chief of all Russia's great fighting forces. The Caucasian campaign presents only a minor aspect of the war. The Russian and Turkish forces involved in the struggle in the Black Sea region are not large.

Although there was heavy fighting in the Caucasus earlier in the war, hostilities have been conducted in only a perfunctory manner for several months, as both of the nations involved had need of all available forces in other quarters.

Is Made Viceroy.

Grand Duke Nicholas is appointed viceroy of the Caucasus and commander-in-chief of the army on the Russian southern front.

Count von Vorontzoff-Dashkoff, who has been viceroy of the Caucasus, is congratulated by the emperor on his achievements in the region and is attached by imperiol order to the emperor's personal staff.

CITY OF 53,000 WIPED OFF MAP

Austro-Hungarians Find Brest-Litovsk Set on Fire by Russians.

Rotterdam, Sept. 8.—"It could not have been worse in Moscow in 1812. Brest-Litovsk was a town of 53,000 inhabitants. It does not exist any more."

Thus writes the correspondent of the Niewe Rotterdamsh Current, who entered Brest-Litovsk with the Austro-Hungarian advance guard. His account illustrates vividly how thoroughly the Russian command is carrying out the policy of leaving the advancing Teutons only a desolated country.

Following are extracts of his story:

"When we reached the little suburb of Tarespol, it was partly in flames. The place was deserted. On the doors and shop windows the departing inhabitants had written messages. One was: 'Don't believe that Russia is conquered.'

Had Fired Everything.

"I entered the fortress and city of Brest-Litovsk with the first troops, the Twentieth Austro-Hungarian regiment. All the heavy guns had been removed. The nearer we approached to the town, the clearer it became that the Russians had done all they said they would do.

"They had set fire to everything before leaving. This town was a sea of flame. Everything, without exception, was burned. The high and solid two and three-story houses had been set aflame early in the morning.

"Although it was very hot and dangerous amidst the flames, we went forward to see if one street had been saved. We entered a hotel, the top floor of which had been burned, in the hope of finding something to eat and drink, but nothing had been left behind. What the Russians could not take away, they destroyed.

"After a time, in a small open space, we saw the only living creatures in the city—a father, a mother and three children standing in the midst of a few chairs and a cradle. Everything around was a lake of fire.

Paid to Remain at "Home."

"The man told me that on August 16, the Russian General Laimann had given an order that the town was to be completely evacuated and that the population would be taken away to the eastward on special trains in three divisions on August 16, 17 and 18.

"The man said that, not wishing to go, he had paid a Cossack $30 to allow him to remain.

"When the town was empty of inhabitants, the military authorities ordered everything in the houses to be destroyed and then, on the last night, before we entered, the order was issued to burn the town.

"Brest-Litovsk vanished like many of the little villages we passed on the road leading thither."

REPORTS TAFT WILL NOT ENTER RACE IN 1916

By the Associated Press.

Columbus, Sept. 9.—Former President Taft told Newton D. Miller, Ohio commissioner for the Panama-Pacific exposition, that he would not be a candidate for the Republican presidentian nomination next year, according to the report which Mr. Miller brought back to Columbus today from San Francisco.

The commissioner asked the former president concerning the truth of rumors that he would seek to return to the White House again. He received an emphatic reply that the reports were unfounded. Mr. Miller held a conference with Governor Willis today and conveyed the information coming from Mr. Taft.

SIMPLE SYSTEM OF TILE DRAINS

Farmers Can Construct Own Drainage by Following Directions.

BY PROF. C. P. NORGORD, ARK.

The arrangement of a drainage system has a great deal to do with the cost of construction as well as its efficiency. There are three systems which can easily be laid out by farmers, and the drawings accompanying this article show how they are to be laid out.

One system (fig. 1), is that in which laterals enter a main tile from the sides at an agle. If the angle approaches closely to a right angle each lateral should be given a slight turn toward the mouth of the main before entering it, in order to make the water entering the main run as nearly parallel to the main as possible.

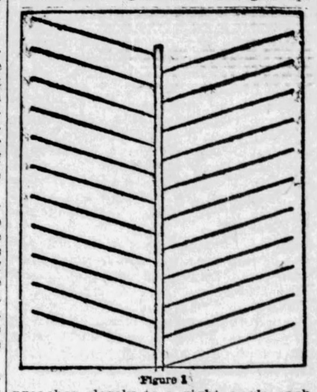


Figure 1

In a drainage system (fig. 2), where the length of a line of tile exceeds 800 or 1,000 feet, the size of the tile at the lower end should be increased.

In many instances each line of tile is made to empty into an open ditch. This saves the expense and work of laying the main tile. However, the difficulty of keeping so many openings free from obstruction is usually so great that it pays better to combine the water from all drains into a single main, having but one opening.

In using this system the lines of tile should, of course, run with the slope of the land, rather than across it.

The grouping system of drainage (fig. 3), is used where the land is irregular in contour and has depressions needing drainage with higher land between not requiring drainage. Much land is so situated that a great benefit would come to it, with a very small expenditure, with this system.

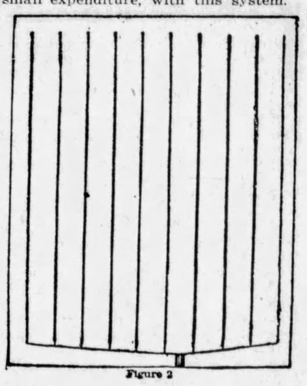


Figure 2

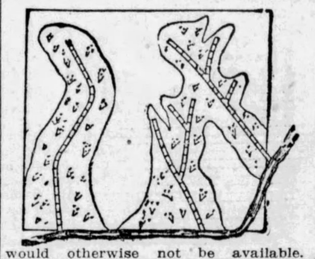
Some of the important benefits of drainage may be briefly summarized as follows: It removes surplus water and makes room for more capillary water, thus increasing the supply available to plant-roots.

It makes possible the storage of large quantities of moisture against drought.

It makes a better condition for mulches, and prevents waste of moisture by surface evaporation.

It prevents washing, and holds fertility in the soil and increases its capacity for water.

It improves the texture of the soil and sets free much plant-food that



would otherwise not be available. Very often tough clay soils may be made friable by drainage, and to respond with increased crops.

Produces early soils and large root systems, because a water soaked soil is very slow to become warm in the spring, while well drained soil warms quickly. This insures a vigorous root system, consequently better crops.

Develop the root system by lowering the water table, because roots can not grow below the water table.

MANY NAMES LISTED

The last New York city telephone directory contains 350,000 listings for 566,000 telephones in the city. The first telephone directory, issued in 1878, consisted of a card containing the names of 252 subscribers. The present directory has 970 pages, and an edition of 610,000 copies has been distributed. The preparation of the directory consumed 50 carloads of paper, seven tons of ink and 230 miles of binding wire.

ELK "PLANTED"

The forest service reports that it made two "plants" of elk last year, viz., one of 24 head on the Colorado forest and one of 23 head on the Sopris forest. Since the distribution of elk began three years ago, a total of about 500 head have been planted in 11 national forests by the forest service, the biological survey and certain states, in nearly every case with successful results.

LOVE INSURANCE

Copyright 1914, The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

By Earl Derr Biggers

CHAPTER IV—Continued.

The telegram sent, he returned to his veranda chair to think. Thacker would be upset, of course. But after all, Thacker's claim on him was not such he must wreck his life's happiness to serve him, even Thacker must see that. And the girl—was she madly in love with the lean and artistocratic Harrowby? Not by any means, to judge from her manner. Next Tuesday—a week. What couldn't happen in a—Minot stopped. No, that wouldn't do, either. Even if a substitute arrived, he could hardly with honor turn about and himself wreck the hopes of Thacker and Jephson. He lost, either way. It was a horrible mix-up. He cursed beneath his breath.

The red glow of a cigar near by drew closer as the smoker dragged his chair across the veranda floor. Minot saw behind the glow the keen face of a man eager for talk.

"Some scene, isn't it?" said the stranger. "Sort of makes the musical comedies look cheap. All it needs is seven stately chorus ladies walking out from behind that palm down to the left, and it would have Broadway lashed to the mast."

"Yes," replied Minot absently. "This is the real thing."

"I've been sitting here thinking," the other went on. "It doesn't seem to me this place has been advertised right. Why, there are hundreds of people up north whose windows look out on sunset over the brewerey—people with money, too—who'd take the first train for here if they realized the picture we're looking at now. Get some good hustler to tell 'em about it—" He paused. "I hate to talk about myself, but say—ever hear of Cotrell's Ink Eraser? Nothing ever written Cotrell can't erase. Will not soil or scratch the paper. If the words Cotrell has erased were put side by side—"

"Selling it?" Minot inuired wearily.

"No. But I made that eraser. Put it on every desk between New York and the rolling Oregon. After that I landed Helot's Bottled Sauces. And then Patterson's Lime Juice. Puckered every mouth in America. Advertising is my specialty."

"So I gather."

"Sure as you sit here. Have a cigar. Trimmer is my name—never mind the jokes. Henry Trimmer. Advertising specialist. Is your business flabby? Does it need a tonic? Try Trimmer. Quoting from my letter-head?" He leaned closer. "Excuse a personal question, but didn't I see you talking with Miss Cynthia Meyrick a while back?"

"Possibly."

Mr. Trimmer came even closer.

"Engaged to Lord Harrowby, I understand."

"I believe so—"

"Young fellow," Mr. Trimmer's tone was exultant, "I can't keep in any longer. I got a proposition in tow so big it's bursting my brain cells—and it takes some strain to do that. No, I can't tell you the exact nature of it—but I will say this—tomorrow night this time I'll throw a bomb in this hotel so loud it'll be heard round the world.'

"An anarchist?"

"Not on your life. Advertiser. And I've got something to advertise this hot February, take it from me. Maybe you're a friend of Miss Meyrick. Well, I'm sorry. For when I spring my little surprise I reckon this Harrowby wedding is going to shrivel up and fade away."

"You mean to say you—you're going to stop the wedding?'

"I mean to say nothing. Watch me. Watch Henry Trimmer. Just a tip, young fellow. Well, I guess I'll turn in. Get some of my best ideas in bed. See you later."

And Mr. Trimmer strode into a circle of light, a fine upstanding figure of a man, to pass triumphantly out of sight among the palms. Dazed, Dick Minot stared after him.

A voice spoke his name. He turned. The slim white presence again, holding toward him a slip of paper.

"The check, Mr. Minot. Thirty-five dollars. Is that correct?"

"Correct. It's splendid. Because I'm never going to cash it—I'm going to keep it—"

"Really, Mr. Minot, I must say good—"

He came closer. Thacker and Jephson faded. New York was far away. He was young, and the moon was shining—

"—going to keep it—always. The first letter you ever wrote me—"

"And the last, Mr. Minot. Really—I must go. Good night."

He stood alone, with the absurd check in his trembling fingers. Slowly the memory of Trimmer came back. A bomb. What sort of a bomb?

Well, he had given his word. There was no way out—he must protect old Jephson's interests. But might he not wish the enemy—success? He stared off in the direction the advertising wizard had gone.

"Trimmer, old boy," he muttered, "here's to your pitching arm!"

CHAPTER V.

Mr. Trimmer Throws His Bomb.

Miss Cynthia Meyrick was a good many girls in one. So many, indeed, that it might truthfuly be added that while most people are never so much alone as when in a crowd, Miss Meyrick was never so much in a crowd as when alone. Most of these girls were admirable, a few were more mischievous than admirable, but rely upon it that every single one of them was nice.

It happened to be as a very serious-minded girl that Miss Meyrick opened her eyes on Tuesday morning. She lay for a long time watching the Florida sunshine, spoken of so tenderly in the railroad's come-on books, as it danced

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

Continued From First Page.

to grasp the huge butt. She feigned again to swoon, but through her half-closed lids she waited her opportunity.

A noise at the tent door behind him brought his head quickly about and away from the girl. The butt of the gun was not an inch from her hand. With a single, lightninglike move she snatched the weapon from its holster, and at the same instant Rokoff turned back toward her, realizing his peril.

She did not dare fire for fear the shot would bring his people about him, and with Rokoff dead she would fall into hands no better than his and to a fate probably even worse than he alone could have imagined. The memory of the two brutes who stood and laughed as Rokoff struck her was still vivid.

As the rage and fear-filled countenance of the Slav turned toward her, Jane Clayton raised the heavy revolver high above the pasty face and with all her strength dealt the man a terrific blow between the eyes.

Without a sound he sank, limp and unconscious, to the ground. A moment later the girl stood beside him—for a moment, at least, free from the menace of his lust.

Outside the tent she again heard the noise that had distracted Rokoff's attention. What it was she did not know, but fearing the return of the servant and the discovery of her deed, she stepped quickly to the camp table upon which burned the oil lamp and extinguished the smudgy, evil-smelling flame.

In the total darkness of the interior she paused for a moment to collect her wits and plan for the next step in her venture for freedom.

About her was a camp of enemies. Beyond these foes a black wilderness of savage jungle peopled by hideous beasts of prey and still more hideous human beasts.

There was little or no chance that she could survive even a few days of the constant dangers that would confront her there; but the knowledge that she had already passed through so many perils unscathed, and that somewhere out in the faraway world a little child was doubtless at that very moment crying for her, filled her with determination to make the effort to accomplish the seemingly impossible and cross that awful land of horror in search of the sea and the remote chance of succor she might find there.

Rokoff's tent stood almost exactly in the center of the boma. Surrounding it were the tents and shelters of his white companions and the natives of his safari. To pass through these and find egress through the boma seemed a task too fraught with insurmountable obstacles to warrant even the slightest consideration, and yet there was no other way.

To remain in the tent until she should be discovered would be to set at naught all that she had risked to gain her freedom, and so with stealthy step she approached the back of the tent to set out upon the first stage of her adventure.

Groping along the rear of the canvas wall she found that there was no opening there. Quickly she returned to the side of the unconscious Russian. In his belt her groping fingers came upon the hilt of a long hunting knife, and with this she cut a hole in the back wall of the tent.

Silently she stepped without. To her immense relief she saw that the camp was apparently asleep. In the dim and flickering light of the dying fires she saw but a single sentry, and he was dozing upon his haunches at the opposite side of the enclosure.

Keeping the tent between him and herself, she crossed between the small shelters of the native porters to the boma-wall beyond.

Outside, in the darkness of the tangled jungle, she could not hear the roaring of lions, the laughing of hyenas and the countless namely noises of the midnight jungle.

For a moment she hesitated, trembling. Then, with a sudden brave toss of her head, she attacked the thorny boma-wall with her delicate hands. Torn and bleeding though they were, she worked on breathlessly until she had made an opening through which she could worm her body, and at last she stood outside the enclosure.

Behind her lay a fate worse than death at the hands of human beings.

Before her lay an almost certain fate—but it was only death—sudden, merciful and honorable death.

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Without a tremor and without regret she darted away from the camp, and a moment later the mysterious jungle had closed about her.

CHAPTER XIV.

Alone in the Jungle.

Tambudza, leading Tarzan of the Apes toward the camp of the Russian, moved very slowly along the winding jungle path, for she was old and her legs stiff with rheumatism.

So it was that the runners dispatched by M'ganwazam to warn Rokoff that the white giant was in his village and that he would be slain that night reached the Russian's camp before Tarzan and his ancient guide had covered half the distance.

The guides found the white man's camp in a turmoil. Rokoff had that morning been discovered stunned and bleeding within his tent. When he had recovered his senses and realized that Jane Clayton had escaped his rage was boundless.

Rushing about the camp with his rifle he had sought to shoot down the native sentries who had allowed the young woman to elude their vigilance, but several of the other whites, realizing that they were already in a precarious position, owing to the numerous desertions that Rokoff's cruelty had brought about, seized and disarmed him.

Then came the messengers from M'ganwazam, but scarce had they told their story and Rokoff was preparing to depart with them for their village when other runners, panting from the exertion of their swift flight through the jungle, rushed breathless into the firelight, crying that the great white giant had escaped from M'ganwazam and was already on his way to wreak vengeance against his enemies.

Instantly confusion reigned within the encircling boma. The blacks belonging to Rokoff's safari were terror-stricken at the thought of the proximity of the white giant, who hunted through the jungle with a fierce pack of apes and panthers at his heels.

Before the whites realized what had happened, the superstitious fears of the natives had sent them scurrying into the bush—their own carriers as well as the messengers from M'ganwazam—but even in their haste they had not neglected to take with them every article of value upon which they could lay their hands.

Thus Rokoff and the seven white sailors found themselves deserted and robbed in the midst of a wilderness.

The Russian, following his usual custom, berated his companions, laying all the blame upon their shoulders for the events which had led up to the almost hopeless condition in which they now found themselves; but the sailors were in no mood to brook his insults and his cursing.

In the midst of his tirade one of them drew a revolver and fired point-blank at the Russian. The fellow's aim was poor, but his act so terrified Rokoff that he turned and fled for his tent.

As he ran his eyes chanced to pass beyond the bona to the edge of the forest, and there he caught a glimpse of that which sent his craven heart cold with a fear that almost expunged his terror of the seven men at his back, who, by this time, were all firing at his retreating figure.

What he saw was the giant figure of an almost naked white man emerging from the bush.

Darting into his tent, the Russian did not halt in his flight, but kept right on through the rear wall, taking advantage of the long slit that Jane Clayton had made the night before.

The terror-stricken Muscovite scurried like a hunted rabbit through the hole that still gaped in the boma's wall at the point where his own prey had escaped, and as Tarzan approached the camp upon the opposite side, Rokoff disappeared into the jungle in the wake of Jane Clayton.

The ape-man entered the boma with old Tambudza at his elbow, the seven sailors, recognizing him, turned and fled in the opposite direction. Tarzan saw that Rokoff was not among them, and so he let them go their way—his business was with the Russian, whom he expected to find in his tent. As to the sailors, he was sure that the jungle would exact from them expiation for their villainies, nor, doubtless, was he wrong, for his were the last white man's eyes to rest upon any of them.

Finding Rokoff's tent empty, Tarzan was about to set out in search of the Russian when Tambudza suggested to him that the departure of the white man could only have resulted from word reaching him from M'ganwazam that Tazan was in his village.

(To Be Continued.)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers.

I would like to have some reader of the Farmstead tell me about poison parsnip. Is it a weed or does the parsnip growing in the garden become poisonous in time?—O., Wisconsin.

REMOVING WARTS.

I noticed where a reader wanted a remedy for removing warts from a cow's teats. Soft soap is a sure cure if you don't have the home-made soap, though bar soap will do as well. Apply the soap on the affected parts for three mornings. Make no applications the next three mornings, but after that apply three more mornings and the warts will disappear. I have tried this remedy and it has always been successful in removing warts from either cattle or horses.—Mrs. B., Florida.

SUGAR BEETS

The greater part of the sugar-beet seed sown each year in the United States has formerly been imported from Europe, principally from Germany and Russia. The outbreak of the present war has cut off this supply and now the problem is to find new sources for obtaining seed. The growing of beet seed has been neglected in this country due to a decreasing sugar content in beets from native grown seed and also to the scarcity of the hand labor necessary in harvesting the crop. But now it is up to the American farmer to grow his own seed.

Although most of the factories have sufficient seed on hand for the 1916 sowing yet a considerable acreage has been set to seed beets. The beets are set out early in spring in rows 4 feet apart, the crown of the beet being just level with the surface of the ground.

First a large thick cluster of leaves grows up to about 18 inches in height and then the seed stalks appear. Some beets send up but one large branching seed stalk but the majority have several, 4 to 10, of the tall branching stalks.

The beets are cultivated both ways similar to corn until about the first of July when the seed stalks get so tall, in some cases reaching up 5 and 6 feet, and bending over prevent cultivation. When viewed nearby a field of these plants does not present a very prepossessing appearance, the tall, straggling seed stalks greatly resembling large plants of the narrow-leaved or curly dock.

USE OF ROLLER

In a dry spell the roller and harrow should follow the plow closely in preparing land for wheat. The roller not only pulverizes but compacts the ground and gives that firm, fine seed bed so essential for a good stand of wheat.

When rains are frequent and the soil contains plenty of moisture it is not so esesntial to use the roller and harrow every day and finish at night all the land that has been plowed. It may be of some advantage to let it dry out a little, but in most cases it is a mistake to wait many days before putting on the roller. The roller brings the soil particles closely together and allows the bacteria, which are constantly at work, to become more active and thus put the seed bed in better condition for the wheat plants.

THE DAIRY

DISINFECTING COW STABLES

For a disinfectant in cases of contagious abortion in cows, any of the standard coal tar disinfectants are good. Crude carbolic acid and bichloride of mercury are two good ones.

Contagious abortion of cows is a serious trouble and must be handled with extreme care if it is to be suppressed. The proper disinfection of the cow stables and the entire premises that may have become infceted is very important. Under ordinary farm conditions the infected animals should be segregated from the rest of the herd and kept where there is no chance of the infection to spread. If it is found that they cannot be cured they should be disposed of.

In regard to disinfection the Washington experiment station has the following to say: "For the disinfection of floors, walls and stanchions, whitewash to which has been added 5 per cent crude carbolic acid (13 tablespoonfuls of acid to one gallon of whitewash) is very effective. Reliable coal tar products of various kinds may also be used to good advantage in the same manner or one may use bichloride of mercury in the strength of 1 to 1000. When using bichloride of mercury it is convenient to dissolve one dram of the drug in four ounces of wood alcohol and add this to a gallon of whitewash. For the disinfection of utensils, crude carbolic acid may be used in 5 per cent solution in water."

RID COWS OF FLIES

Nothing conduces more to the comfort and profit of cows on pasture than a protector against the swarms of flies that persecute all through the day and into the night. The following simple home-made mixture sprayed lightly over the animals, particularly where the flies congregate and can not be brushed off by the tail, is well worth the time it requires to apply it daily: To a quart of kerosene add a tablespoonful each of the following: Oil of tar, oil of pennyroyal, fish-oil, carbolic acid. Beat well together. It is best and quickest to apply it with a force pump in a fine spray.

THE ORCHARD

GRAPE ROT

Frequent complaint is reaching the experiment station regarding a disease that is attacking the grapes. Upon investigation this trouble is usually found to be due to a parasitic fungus known as black rot.

This is by no means a new trouble, as it is very general in all of the sections where the grape is grown. Black rot first shows itself upon the berries and leaves. Usually the berries are most seriously affected and the disease manifests itself upon the latter by small, clear cut, brown spots. These spots gradually enlarge until all of the berries on the stem are affected. It is a noticeable fact that the diseased berries do not shed but continue to cling to the vine long after the grape season is past. It is needless to say that this serves as a means whereby the disease is carried over from one season to another.

Fortunately for the persons interested in grape culture, this trouble can be readily kept in control. Where only a few vines are grown the practice of bagging the bunches in order to ward off the spores may be used. The bunches should be covered early in the season after the blooming season is over. The ordinary paper sacks do very well. The principal point to keep in mind is to pin the top of the bag securely so that it will exclude the entrance of the spores. It is also a very good plan to clean the vineyard of any old litter such as leaves and pruned canes as soon as convenient.

Spraying with bordeaux mixture is perhaps one of the most reliable means of control. Where the trouble is known to exist the vines should be thoroughly sprayed in the spring just as the buds are swelling. This application should be repeated several times during the summer. The number of applications will depend somewhat on the nature of the season. If the season happens to be dry, a fewer number of applications will be needed than if the season is warm and moist.

Bordeaux mixture for this purpose may be prepared as follows: Dissolve four pounds of copper sulphate (blue stone) and four pounds of stone lime separately in 25 gallons of water. Then pour the two together into a 50-gallon barrel and stir thoroughly. The best way to dissolve the copper sulphate is to suspend it in a cloth bag in water over night. Care should be taken not to let it come in contact with any metal. Pumps should be brass lined where bordeaux is to be used.—John H. Carmody, Kentucky Station.

POULTRY

MAKING DUCKS LAY

A mash that will fatten young ducks and make mature ducks lay may be fed throughout the year. It is made as follows:

Cornmeal	50 pounds
Wheat shorts	50 pounds
Cotton seed meal	15 pounds
Ground lime rock (fertilizer lime, not caustic)	2½ pounds
Sharp gravel or sand	2 pounds
Fine table salt	½ pound
Total	120 pounds

On the large duck farms they add about 10 per cent cut green or steamed alfalfa or clover hay, grass, rape, cooked small potatoes, turnips or similar vegetables. The green stuff is not necessary when ducks are on a green range, but it is beneficial even then that it adds bulk, variety and greater palatability.

Mix the mash with water or sour skim milk or buttermilk to a crumbly moist condition and feed twice daily what the ducks will eat in twenty minutes.

Give a light feed of whole corn at noon. Place water in a wooden trough or galvanized iron vessel with a larger bottom than top. Have the water deep enough to reach above the nostrils and give the ducks an opportunity to clean out their nostrils in the water.

RAISING POULTRY

The progress made by the farmers raising poultry in the greater part of the United States in the past few years is not only remarkable, but is very encouraging to those who are trying to establish this very important branch of farming on a broader and more profitable basis than it has heretofore occupied. But still there is plenty of room for further progress and advancement. Some of the occupants of farms who raise poultry being rather slow in learning the difference between haphazard methods and inferior stock, and careful, methodical work with pure bred fowls, you can easily see from the returns of their efforts that the state experiment stations are doing much to overcome this sort of poultry work and to show these farmers who have neglected poultry altogether as not paying that there is indeed no branch of farming that pays better, when equal attention is given to modern methods and the little details which are now considered as absolutely essential to success with poultry.

Until very recently the poultry on most farms has been a mixture of all sorts and breeds all running together, and you might travel for miles and visit farms and not be able to see one pure bred fowl of standard variety. But that time has passed and many farmers are keeping nothing but pure bred fowls, though there is still far too much of the mongrel variety which is of very little value being raised, though this is decreasing year by year as the farmers are becoming educated better along this line.

For a long time it has been the rule that any place on the farm was good enough for the hens and they have often had to live and even raise their young under the very poorest conditions, often being obliged to live in the hog pen and wade around amongst their filth. What can be expected from poultry raised in any such manner? Surely not very much. No farmer would expect any return of profit from any of the rest of his live stock on the farm unless he fed and cared for it well. The same rule holds good with poultry. It is a fact that the hens will give a better and clearer profit without feed, except what they pick up, and without the proper attention (all but gathering up the eggs) than any other living animal on the farm. How much more could be expected of them, then, if the right kind of attention be given them. The progressive farmer ought to make all he can out of every branch on the farm. Why pay all of his attention to one line and entirely neglect another line? If he can be convinced that it pays better to put in a stock of pure bred poultry instead of continuing to breed scrubs, he certainly ought to make the change, and it is up to us who believe in the best paying the most profit, to show this sort of farmer the better side of standard bred poultry.

THE GARDEN

CLEARING GARDENS

The successful farmer of today plans his work far ahead. Also, in addition to making plans for the future, the work is so timed and arranged, far in advance, that much valuable time is saved. Much time, and perhaps cash, can be saved by taking account of the conditions in the garden and so ordering the work that the undesirable things may not occur again. While the season's mistakes are still fresh in the mind is the proper time to arrange for correcting them next year.

After the frosts have done their work in the vegetable garden, all dead vines and plants should be removed and burned. Cucumber, melon and squash vines, left on the ground, may harbor numberless eggs of insect pests to bring disaster next year. If potato land is to be planted again to the same crop, all the dead tops should be removed and burned. The deadly germs of disease are kept over for next season in old tops. Ordinarily the same piece is not planted to potatoes on two successive seasons, but this may be the case in some instances, where it is customary to raise a few extra early ones in the garden.

Get the soil of the garden entirely clear of the vegetation of the past year, then put on a good coat of manure. This gives the stable manure a chance to rot somewhat, before seeds are planted, a very desirable conditon. While other roots are taken to the cellar or storage pits, parsnips and salsify are best left in the ground until spring. Cover them with coarse stable manure to save them from alternate freezing and thawing during the winter. Fall sown spinach for spring use does better if covered with a coat of leaves or something else of a light nature. It is also well to cover asparagus and rhubarb roots, although it is not a necessity to do so.

Garden soils that are badly infested with white worms or wire worms will be benefited some by late fall plowing. This is not advisable, according to my experience, unless it is done to kill the hibernating insects, as there is always more or less loss of fertility through the practice.

Those parts of the garden which are cleared of crops early enough to allow for sowing a cover crop are always treated in that way, unless by reason of infested soil it is deemed advisable to plow late.

One man had a garden which had been planted a number of years, each year being manured heavily and a cover crop plowed under. It was found that the soil, originally a sort of muck, had become too full of humus to produce certain crops and a coating of sand four inches thick was plowed under in the fall, with a view to correcting the condition. In the spring the land was plowed again and carefully cultivated to thoroughly mix the sand with the soil. The practice worked a marked improvement in the next season's crop, and helped a good deal in destroying the insects.

CELERY BLANCHING

Some varieties of celery are easier to blanch than others. The Golden Self Blanching and the White Plume are two varieties that do not require complete darkness nor the length of time that some of the late sorts do to prevent the formation of, or to destroy, the green coloring matter in the stems. The blanching process should not be delayed until the plants have become full grown.

About 60 to 70 days after transplanting into the garden, the plants should be 12 to 15 inches in height and ready to blanch, says W. J. Green, of Ohio experiment station. Blanching does not stop the growth, but, in a way, encourages it. After the plant has been darkened for blanching it makes considerable growth, the stems increasing in length, gaining in diameter and becoming crisp and tender as they lose color.

Boards are used almost exclusively in blanching the early crop. A cheap grade of lumber may be used, the dimensions being one inch thick, twelve inches or more wide and about 16 feet long. The boards should be cleated at the ends to prevent warping. They may be held in place along the rows by stakes driven at the sides or by wire clasps across the tops. New boards are apt to give a disagreeable flavor to the celery, so that some weathering before using is desirable.

In a small way, when available, ordinary three-inch unglazed tile may be satisfactorily used for blanching celery. It is very little trouble to slip them down over the plant. Celery blanched in tile is clean and of a fine flavor, but it is easily injured by frost, hence the method can not be safely employed very late in the season. Where neither boards nor tile are available, and where earth blanching can not be practiced to advantage, paper may be substituted as a blanching device. While expensive and impractical on a large scale, it often happens that in a home garden it is the easiest and quickest method.

The use of earth for blanching is usually the most satisfactory and produces the finest flavored celery. Plenty of earth must be available and is easier to handle if in fine tilth. In a small garden the work can be done with a shovel or hoe, but in large fields special tools are needed. This process may be started when the plants are half grown and the height of the bank increased as they grow. However, it is usual to wait until the plants have reached nearly full size before banking. In using earth considerable skill is required to prevent the soil from getting into the heart, unless the plant is first tied with twine. Ordinarily soft twine is used. Tie the first plant and use it as an anchor, passing to the next without breaking the twine, gather the stems together and wrap once; pass to the next until the end of the row is reached, where the twine is again anchored. The earth may be thrown up very quickly against plants thus tied. The twine will soon rot and no harm be done growing celery.

LIVE STOCK

FALL PIGS

It is a question with many farmers whether it is advisable to raise fall pigs. It is our practice, says one farmer, to raise fall pigs, two litters a year as near as possible. We would abandon the fall pig entirely if we had to keep him until one year old before putting him on the market. We do not feel we can afford to keep a brood sow for raising only one litter a year, and we have fallen on the plan of growing two litters to keep the sows continually at work.

Spring farrowed pigs, we do not keep, as a rule, longer than eight months old. This puts them off the farm by the time the fall pigs need extra care. Up to this time they have been fed principally through the dam. When about ready to leave the dam, we begin to give them a slop ration, which we keep up until they go to market. We begin feeding corn-small quantities at first—as soon as they have been wearned. The slops consist principally of skim milk, and right here we want to say there is nothing that compares with skim milk as an accompaniment to corn, for the growing pigs. When there is no skim milk to be had we have used wheat middlings scalded in hot water with fair results.

When one undertakes to raise fall pigs, he should look well over the ground and consider the requirements. It is useless to expect to make a profit out of fall pigs by allowing them the straw stack for shelter. Suitable shelter can be cheaply made, and is much cheaper than the extra supply of grain needed to keep the system warm.

We have found that with the increase of numbers, the risk increases, and profit diminishes. For this reason one should not expect to be able to carry as many fall pigs over winter as he carries of spring farrowing over summer.

When there is not enough corn to carry the fall pigs through the winter, we have found that roots such as turnips, beets and mangels are a good substitute. We have also found that when a fall pig has been stunted on corn he cannot be made to recover as easily as a spring pig. As to the dangers of cholera in growing fall pigs, we feel free to say that loss from this source is much more common with the spring pigs. This, at least has been our experience, and it has never yet occurred that our fall pigs have been attacked with any disease.

EARMARKING SHEEP

In most flocks of sheep, especially of pure bred animals, it is advisable to use some system of flock numbers aside from the registry number. It is easy for an ear tag to be lost out, but a good system of ear notches serves as an identification at all times.

The system used at the Colorado agricultural college is one which can be recommended for small flocks. One notch in the base of the lower part of the left ear, 1; two notches at the same place represents 2; one notch in the upper part of the left ear, 3; one notch in the lower and one in the upper part, 4; and one notch in the point of the left ear, 5; one in the point and one in the base, 6; one at the point and two on the base, 7; one on the point and one in the upper part, 8; one in the point, one in the base and one in the upper part, 9. The right ear represents the tens, No. 10 occupying the same position as No. 1 on the left ear. In breeding ewes certain markings such as holes in the middle of the ear can be used to designate the year of birth.

The system is only applicable to the small flocks of about a hundred sheep. If one wishes to mark a larger flock, there is a more complicated system by which sheep numbering up to 10,000 may be ear marked. It is not commonly used. These systems can also be applied in the marking of cattle or hogs.

SWINE DISEASES

Many swine growers are in a state of mental confusion as to whether "swine plague" or "infectious pneumonia" is the same thing as hog cholera, or a different disease.

Work done on the college farm in Nebraska is interesting on this point, since it proves that swine plague or infectious pneumonia is nothing more nor less than hog cholera settled on the lungs.

This was shown by the injecting of blood from hogs suffering from swine plague into well hogs. They took plain hog cholera from the swine-plague patients. But when the swine-plague blood was injected into hogs which had been vaccinated for hog cholera, no disease was communicated.

Hog cholera of the lungs is swine plague, or infectious pneumonia. Vaccination for the one will protect for the other.

"Whenever a disease that is contagious appears among hogs, spreading more or less rapidly, is quite uniformly fatal, and is accompanied by a high temperature, it is quite safe to assume that it is hog cholera."

WIRE CUTS ON HORSES

Don't apply axle grease or similar ointment to a barb wire wound on a horse. First wash the wound with warm water, clip the hair closely around it and then wash again. Never use a sponge to clean out foreign material lodged in a deep cut, but use a piece of absorbent cotton or cottonbagging. This is not so likely to cause infection. It is useless to put stitches in a deep or ragged wound or one that is located in a place not in rest while the animal is moving. A dry dusting powder consisting of equal parts of slaked lime, sulphur and charcoal has a healing effect on wire wounds and similar cuts.

The danger from nail wounds or other punctured wounds is lockjaw. Open up such a wound freely so that the pus drains out and saturate with a solution of corrosive sublimate and water in proportion of one to 500. Cover with dusting powder, absorbent cotton and a bandage, and repeat the treatment daily.—Dr. A. S. Alexander, Wisconsin Agricultural College.

BE CAREFUL OF SERUMS

Don't take any chances with the various serums, antitoxins and vaccines on the market for the control of infectious diseases among live stock. These preparations are of the greatest value, but it is safest and surest to have an experienced veterinarian apply them wherever practicable.

Some farmers can and do use these products successfully, but in many cases the necessity for cleanliness, exactness and care is not realized. The result is infected wounds, imperfect dosage, imperfect care in handling of materials and other factors that nullify the benefit. Hog cholera serum and viruse, for instance, are dangerous biological products and not to be fooled with.

A southern contractor vaccinated 40 head of mules last summer with anthrax vaccine. The injections were made by a man with no knowledge of veterinary medicine. The most ordinary precautions to prevent secondary infection and pollution of the vaccine were ignored. The mules died of lockjaw.

If you need these scientific measures to protect your live stock, use them by all means, but get the best veterinarian available to do the work for you.

FARM BRIEFS

Keep seed pods off all flowers for best blooms.

Never sow alfalfa on flat, poorly drained land.

Success is gained by working as if the boss was watching.

Christmas peppers may be lifted from the garden and potted for Christmas use.

Strawberries may be set out now with good results, if the weather is moist.

Sweet peas require rich soil, good drainage, and moisture for their best growth.

Raspberries and strawberries mold very quickly if kept in a close place on hot, humid days.

The idle horse requires skill and judgment in feeding, just as much as the hard-working horse.

Do not clip the lawn too close in hot dry weather. The grass protects the roots from burning out.

Cattle and sheep are likely to bloat on clover pasture if the clover is damp from the dew or a warm rain.

Do not let any weeds ripen in the garden. One weed may produce enough to cover a large part of the garden.

Callas that have rested four or five weeks may now have new soil put in the pots and be started into growth.

Milk is damaged by dirt and bacteria. To be fit for use, milk must be clean Any clean man can produce clean milk.

Onions should not be allowed to get wet when being harvested, as this roughens the skin and makes them unsightly.

The increase in the number of cows in the United States is by no means keeping pace with the increase in population.

Late-sown carrots, beets, etc., store much better than those which are sown early and are too old when harvested.

Sow a cover crop in the orchard if it has not already been done. This will keep the snow from blowing off during the winter.

The secret of successful poultry breeding is to cull. Unless a bird has a strong constitution it is not an economical producer.

Plume poppy, or Bocconia cordata, is an excellent perennial for the border. It is quite hardy, grows tall, and fits in well with shrubbery.

Do not let Swiss chard get very large before using. It should be cut back to within about two inches of the ground at each cutting.

Be sure the separator is kept clean Cream is too valuable to have it injured in quality by the separator. Wash the bowl after each separation.

It may be worth while to stop all increase of branches or buds on melon vines, forcing the vines hasten maturity of the fruits already formed.

Look out for the scaly leg in stock at this time. Doctoring chickens at any age is a hard proposition point to keep in view is to keep them from getting sick.

The man who learns to pick a big producer from the calf lot is lucky. He is the man who will be able build up his dairy herd along right lines at small expense.

During the eight or ten weeks cows go dry their food should chiefly roughage. But highly carbonaceous roughage, such as straw corn stalks, is not good at this time.

A barrel of water in the hay or grain field, and a pail to each horse at ten o'clock on a hot day and again about three o'clock is not only kindness but a measure of safety for the horse.

To determine the value of a cow it is necessary to measure her milk and also to test her milk for her fat.. A cow producing 40 pounds per cent milk and one producing pounds of 6 per cent milk give equal amounts of butter.

If your eggs and chickens have reputation for quality you can readily dispose of the surplus. Keep books and see if you are making anything above expenses. If your eggs are paying the ever present feed bill there is something wrong.

The first investment in raising pigs is small and the pig is a quick money maker on the farm. He matures rapidly, and if you only furnish good pasture, grazing crops, pure water and a little concentrated feed he will rapidly gain weight at a small cost.

Acid Stomach Claims Millions Of Hogs!

An enormous percentage of all hog losses is due to stomach disturbances and stomach disturbances are largely due to acidity, which interferes with the digestive juices and thereby impairs digestion. Result—thin, scrawny hogs that seem half-starved no matter how much they eat. Millions die. Thousands of hog raisers have proved that the safe and reliable way of neutralizing this acid and preventing its forming again is to mix just a little

MERRY WAR LYE

in swill, or with the drinking water, if the hogs are on dry rations. It not only neutralizes the acid but also sweetens the swill, thereby preventing the fermentation that causes the acidity. Moreover, it adds weight to hogs because it helps thorough digestion, leaving no waste food. Hogs come right up, under this simple treatment which produces amazing results.

There's as much difference in Lyes as there is in Doctors, so don't count any trial made with any other than Merry War Powdered Lye. The experience of thousands of hog raisers has proved the value of Merry War Lye. Its use is *not* an experiment.

Send for free booklet filled with letters from hog raisers. They will convince you. But a better way to be convinced is to give it a trial on your own hogs. The cost is practically nothing. It is absolutely safe to feed to hogs according to plain, easy-to-follow directions on label.

Keeps Poultry Healthy Merry War Powdered Lye mixed with feed or water according to directions on label, helps to make poultry sturdy and better able to resist White Diarrhoea, Diarrhoea from Indigestion, Cholera, Roup, Limberneck, Gapes, Worms, etc.

"There Are No Substitutes"

GENUINE GUARANTEED Wm ROGERS & SON

FREE OAK DESIGN SUGAR SHELL

Send Only 3 "Merry War" Lye Trade-Marks

There are so many practical, every-day uses for Merry War Powdered Lye in the house and on the farm that we have made this remarkable gift offer to induce you to give it a common-sense trial. Don't send the entire labels—just cut out the trade marks—the large words "MERRY WAR" printed in red on the face of the label and send 3 trade-marks with coupon.

We will at once send you the Sugar Shell—one to a family on this special offer *and tell you how easy it is to get a complete set of this beautiful silverware absolutely free*—sufficient to last a lifetime.

For Sale Everywhere *None genuine without the words "MERRY WAR" and the picture of hog on the label.*

At grocers', druggists', and feed dealers'—10c a can. If your dealer will not supply you, we will see that you are supplied at $1.20 per dozen cans, all charges prepaid, and if requested we will take off 3 trade-marks and send Sugar Shell as offered also full particulars for obtaining full set *free.*

E. Myers Lye Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Premium Department 95

E. Myers Lye Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Premium Department 95
Enclosed find 3" Merry War" trade-marks for which send me, *absolutely free, prepaid* Wm. Rogers & Son Oak Design Sugar Shell and list of full set to select from.

Name.....
Postoffice.....
R. F. D..... State.....
Write your own and dealer's name and address plainly
Dealer's Name.....
Dealer's Address.....

Reduction No. 3 on Bicycle Tires

$2.25 Each Smooth Tread
$2.50 Non-Skid

$2.50 Each Non-Skid

Now comes our third big price reduction in less than two years, saving a total of 33⅓ per cent. You will wonder how we can offer this extremely low price on a strictly high-class bicycle tire. For other standard makes still sell around $4.25 each.

The reason is this: Goodyear-Akron Bicycle Tires are made in the world's greatest tire plant, where up to 15,000 pneumatic tires are made per day. An output like that cuts factory cost per tire to the minimum. Within the past year, Goodyear-Akron quality has *doubled the sales* of this bicycle tire. So, as output multiplies, reducing factory cost, we pass on the saving to Goodyear-Akron riders in the form of lower prices.

You Take No Risk

Our new low price is $2.25 each for the smooth tread, $2.50 each for the Non-Skid.

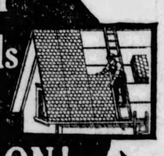
Why pay more than the Goodyear-Akron price? You can pay less, of course—but why trouble? Each Goodyear-Akron Tire is inflated and tested, one *whole week* before it leaves the factory. So we know that every tire is right, and we *fully guarantee* it.

When you buy a bicycle, insist on Goodyear-Akron Tires. Any dealer anywhere can supply you from stock, or get them quickly from nearby Goodyear branch.

GOODYEAR AKRON

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO
Makers of Goodyear Fortified Automobile Tires and Blue Streak Motorcycle Tires

An Edwards Roof Stays ON!



Costs Less

50-year-old buildings still carry their original tin-coated metal roofing, the Edward's kind. Today you can still have the same grand old quality in larger, handier sheets. Easy to lay. Hard to loosen. Proof against every weather condition.

Two Famous Features

The exclusive Interlocking Device and Tightcote process mean a tight roof and *tight-on* roof *always!* No rough edges. No exposed nail heads. Each sheet completely dipped in molten metal guarantees a durable roof under all conditions.

No Lightning Loss

And there can be no lightning loss. A $10,000 Guarantee Bond insures you against that.

All styles and sizes. Edwards' Tin-Coated Metal Roofing comes in sheets 5 to 10 feet long—24 inches wide. Goes on with hammer and nails—*then your roof is on for good!*

It will pay you to write for Bargain Catalog No. 975. Give size of roof for complete directions. Write today—now—while prices are still down.

THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO.
926-976 Lock Street Cincinnati, Ohio

Prince Albert just does this little old thing:—

Copyright 1915 by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

Constantly, men who have earned their spurs as smokers are being chosen members of the Prince Albert "Old Time Jimmy Pipers Club." Here is J. H. Hill, of 208 W. 82nd Street, New York City, who has known the daily joys of a jimmy pipe since he was 17 years old. Mr. Hill is enjoying his sixty-seventh summer.

puts a jimmy pipe or makin's cigarette into your mouth with a brand-new idea of how joy'usly good tobacco smoke can be! Fire away any hour of the night or day with P.A., it's so good, so cool, so full of kindly flavor and fragrance. The patented process takes care of that—and *cuts out* bite and parch. Quick as you can, you get some

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

It certainly *is* the brand that's *all there*, no matter *how* you smoke it, *when* you smoke it, or *where* you smoke it! Just puts sunshine into your spirits the whole day long. Can't hardly wait, sometimes, till you can fill up that friendly old pipe or roll a cigarette!

Just you *find out for yourself* that Prince Albert excels, in flavor, coolness and all-around smoke-joy the most cheerful thought either we, or its most enthusiastic friends, could express.

Buy Prince Albert everywhere in toppy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors—and—that classy pound crystal-glass humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such fine condition.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY,
Winston-Salem, N. C.

CARRANZA REPLY GIVES HIM POINT IN PEACE PARLEY

First Chief May Force Conferees to Investigate His Plans for Recognition.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Gen. Venustiano Carranza has secred a distinct advantage in the play for position in the negotiations to restore legal government in Mexico. By announcing his willingness to consider Mexican affairs from the "international viewpoint" alone and coupling this with the announcement that he is prepared to submit proof that he "maintains a de facto government with all of the attributes necessary for recognition," he has forced the hand of some at least of the South American conferees.

May Consider Claims.

They are on record as insisting that Carranza could prove his claims that he dominates practically all of Mexico, his request for recognition should seriously be considered. This is just what Carranza now proposes. He asks the conferees either to investigate personally or by committee whether he is telling the truth.

It is expected that another conference between Secretary Lansing and the Latin-American diplomats will be held next week to consider the replies to the peace conference invitation. Since this was extended the situation has been changed materially through the defeats of Villa. There is a growing belief in official circles that the claims set forth by Carranza are so strong they must be considered seriously.

May Invade Mexico.

Meanwhile the Villa cause has been discredited further by the kidnaping of John Lowenbruck, an American rancher, by Mexican bandits from Columbus, New Mexico. He is reported held for $2,000 ransom, and Secretary Lansing has sent a peremptory demand to Villa to see that he is turned loose. It is expected that if his whereabouts can be learned, a United States cavalry troop may be sent to rescue him, even though to do so they would have to cross into Mexican territory.

Confidential reports to the state department indicate that as a result of recent reverses, Villa is losing control of some of his forces, and that they are raiding ranches on their own account.

Danger of Raids Passed.

In a summary of conditions on the Texas border which he wired the war department today, General Funston stated he believed all danger of recurrence of raids in that section is past. The arrival of the Sixth cavalry from Texas City has given him two full regiments of cavalry, which he has distributed along the border from El Tigre Arroya to the Gulf of Mexico. In all, he has 20,000 troops along the Rio Grande, and he said it is practically impossible for any more raids to occur.

NO DOUBT THAT RESINOL DOES HEAL SICK SKIN

When you know physicians have prescribed Resinol for 20 years in the treatment of eczema and other itching, burning, unsightly skin eruptions, and have written thousands of reports saying: "It is my regular prescription for nothing," "Resinol has produced brilliant results," "The result it gave was marvelous in one of the worst cases of eczema," etc., etc., doesn't it make you feel that "this is the treatment I can rely on for MY skin-trouble?" The moment Resinol Ointment touches itching skins, the itching stops and healing begins. With the aid of Resinol Soap, it almost always clears away every trace of eczema, rosgworm, pimples, or other distressing eruption quickly, leaving the skin clear and healthy. Sold by all druggists.

SIR ERNEST CASSEL IN U. S.

Will Make Short Stay on Private Business.

New York, Sept. 11.—Sir Ernest Cassel, former privy councilor and closely associated with King Edward VII. in his official household, was among the passengers on the Lapland, arriving yesterday. He said he was in the United States on private business and would remain here only a short time.

REYNOLDS SAYS WAR CAN'T RE-ELECT WILSON

Tacoma, Sept. 13.—Secretary Reynolds, of the National Republican committee, finds the west strong for higher tariff. He declares the war issue cannot re-elect President Wilson.

DO YOUR HANDS ITCH AND BURN

Because Of Eczemas, Rashes, Chappings, Etc.? If So

CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA OINTMENT

Will afford instant relief and quickly heal even when all else has failed. On retiring bathe the hands freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Dry, and rub Cuticura Ointment gently into the skin for a few minutes. Wipe off surplus Ointment with soft tissue paper or leave it on and wear old gloves or soft bandage during night.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free with 32-p. book. Address post-card "Cuticura," Dept. 13, Boston.

U. S. SECOND IN MARINE POWER

War Has Placed American Flag Next Only to Britain.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The European war has placed the United States second among the maritime nations of the world. Acting Secretary Sweet of the department of commerce, in announcing that the American merchant marine is second only to that of Great Britain, pointed out today that the increase might not be permanent.

The total of American merchant shipping on June 30, according to today's announcement, was 26,577 vessels of 8,319,486 tons, an increase of 390,798 gross tons during the year. A decrease in the number of sailing ships was explained to be due to the greater size of modern vessels.

"The total merchant tonnage of the United States," said Secretary Sweet, "is exceeded only by the merchant shipping under the British flag, which is approximately 21,275,000 tons. American shipping is greater than the merchant tonnage under the Norwegian, French, Italian and Dutch flags combined. The figures, however, include foreign, coastwise, lake and river traffic.

"American shipping has increased at a most remarkable rate in the last year or so, but it must be distinctly borne in mind that I am speaking of the present, and guarantee for the future cannot be given. Temporarily, the tonnage of American shipping takes exceedingly high rank, but the condition may be in no wise a permanent one. The future of American shipping after the war is over will depend upon the maritime policy adopted by other nations, as well as that of the United States. Economic conditions arising out of the length and strain of the war, and which cannot now be forseen will also be a great factor."

FRANCE ADMITS FOOD TO SWISS

Aids in Shipment of Stores Into Half-Starving Republic.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The question of importations into Switzerland, which, for a time seriously threatened friendly relations between that government and the allies, has been cleared up satisfactorily, the state department learned today. Vice Consul Dewitt C. Poole, at Paris, cabled the department that France has reserved the town of Cette for a shipping center into Switzerland. The French government is aiding the movement of foodstuffs into Switzerland as much as possible, he stated.

The food situation in Switzerland has been bad for a long time. The Swiss government protested to France several times on the restrictions which that government placed on importations into Switzerland. France was so busy with military operations that the Swiss protests did not receive the prompt attention Switzerland thought they should. A near-crisis developed at one time and it was strongly rumored that Switzerland was considering throwing at least its moral support on the side of Germany.

These reports stirred France to action. A means of forwarding goods and foodstuffs into Switzerland without affecting their own operations was immediately sought by France. The town of Cette was selected by France as it is completely out of the zone of military operations. French officials were placed in charge of the situation and Cette was made strictly a shipping center for Switzerland.

WANTED--MEN

Prepare as FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN, ELECTRIC MOTORMEN, TRAIN PORTERS, (colored), EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY. All large standard roads. Uniforms and passes furnished. 500 wanted. No strike. Write now. Infer. Railway, Dept. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.

New Feather Beds only $5.45

6 pound Feather Pillows $1.00 per pair. New, Clean, Odorless, Sanitary and Dustless Feathers. Best Ticking. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for FREE catalog and our wonderful FREE OFFER. Agents wanted. SOUTHERN FEATHER & PILLOW CO., Dept. 901 Greensboro, N. C

PICKS EXPERTS TO AID U. S. NAVY

Daniels Announces Leaders of All Applied Sciences to Assist Edison.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels has announced the names of the 21 scientists and inventors who, with Thomas A. Edison, the chairman, are to constitute an advisory board to assist the United States navy in its technical problems of development.

The members of the board were chosen by 11 scientific societies, each of which nominated two men. Each of them was chosen for the inventions he had made or the leadership held in his particular science.

Mr. Edison was chosen by Secretary Daniels for the chairmanship of the board, the plan resulting in the creation of the body having been taken up first with Mr. Edison as the foremost inventor of this country.

First Meeting is Called.

Mr. Daniels announced that he had arranged for the first meeting of the advisory board to take place in his office at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, October 6.

At this meeting it is expected that the organization of the board will be effected and plans for the conduct of its work discussed.

It is thought probable that the first organization will take the form of a division of the board into committees, to which will be assigned problems in particular fields of the navy's work, to which members will be assigned in accordance with their special fitness.

Mr. Daniels made the following statement regarding the board and the purpose for which it has been created:

"Desiring to make available the inventive genius of our country to improve our navy, I requested Mr. Thomas Edison to become chairman of an advisory board of eminent men who would make up the board. Mr. Edison, with the patriotism characteristic of American inventors, accepted the call to duty.

"I requested 11 great engineering and scientific societies to select by popular election two members each to represent their society on the board. I have received the nominations of all these societies and have accepted them and it only remains to have a meeting, organize, and determine the method of procedure in order to utilize to the best advantage of our navy this mobilization of the talent and genius of our great country."

The Selections.

The members of the board and the societies which nominated them follow:

AMERICAN AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY—Hudson Maxim, Brooklyn, ordnance and explosive expert and maker of the first smokeless powder adopted by the United States government; Matthew Bacon Sellers, Baltimore, authority on aeronautics and the first to determine the dynamic air pressure on arched surfaces by means of the "wind funnel."

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS—Howard E. Coffin, Detroit, Mich., and Andrew J. Riker, Bridgeport, Conn., inventors, automobile builders and now vice presidents of large automobile manufacturing companies.

THE INVENTORS' GUILD—Dr. Peter Cooper Hewitt, New York, inventor of appliances for telephones, hydroplanes, aeroplanes, balloons and electric lights; and Thomas Robbins, Stamford, Conn., inventor of many mechanical devices, including the belt conveyor for coal and ore, served in the New York naval reserve and observed military conditions at the front in France during the present war.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY—Dr. W. R. Whitney, Schenectady, N. Y., creator and director of the research laboratory of the General Electric Co.; L. H. Baekelan, Yonkers, N. Y., a native of Belgium, famed particularly for the invention of a photographic paper.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN ENGINEERS — Frank Julian Sprague, New York, an early assistant of Edison, who directed the building of the first successful electric trolley railways in the United States, Italy and Germany, and equipped the first electrically trained gun for the navy; Benjamin G. Lamme, Pittsburgh, inventor and head of a committee which passes upon all Westinghouse inventions.

AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY—Robert Simpson Woodward, president of the Carnegie Institute at Washington, and an authority on astronomy, geography and mathematical physics; Dr. Arthur Gordon Webster, Worcester, Mass., professor of physics at Clark University, inventor and the leading authority in America on sound.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS—Andrew Murray Hunt, New York, graduate of the United States Naval Academy and experienced in development of hydro-electric, steam and gas plant; Alfred Craven, New York, son of na American rear admiral and now chief engineer of the New York public service commission.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS—William Lawrence Saunders, New York, inventor and engineer, former newspaper and magazine editor and former mayor of Plainfield, N. J., and Benjamin Bowditch Thayer, New York, metallurgist and explosive expert, and now president of Anaconda Mining Co.

THE AMERICAN ELECTRO-CHEMICAL SOCIETY—Dr. Joseph William Richards, South Bethlehem, Pa., professor of metallurgy at Lehigh University, and Lawrence Addicks, Chrome, N. J., metallurgical engineer and president of the American Electro-Chemical Society.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS—Will Leroy Emmet, Schenectady, N. Y., engineer and inventor and first serious promoter of electric ship propulsion, having conducted the recent epoch-making series of experiments on the naval collier Jupiter; and Spencer Miller, South Orange, N. J., inventor of apparatus that has simplified coaling of ships and of the breeches buoy device now used by the coast guard service in shipwreck rescue work.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF AERONAUTIC ENGINEERS — Henry Alexander Wise Wood, engineer and manufacturer, student of naval aeronautics and regarded buoy many as the world's foremost authority on the engineering features of the art of printing, and Elmer A. Sperry, electrical inventor and manufacturer.

MAY COUPLE MERCHANT MARINE WITH DEFENSES

Such is Said to Be Plan of the Administration.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The administration's plans for national defense and for enlarging the merchant marine, it was indicated today, will be co-ordinated in the forthcoming session of congress. A striking argument for increasing the number of merchantmen under the Stars and Stripes, Secretary McAdoo said today, was that such ships were needed as naval auxiliaries.

He has obtained from the navy department an outline of the need for auxiliaries, and has asked the department of commerce for information on the tonnage of merchant ships now flying the American flag.

Mr. McAdoo said he thought it was possible that many merchant ships which have assumed American registry since the outbreak of war in Europe would return to their original flags at the conclusion of hostilities.

AN-URIC!

The Newest Discovery in Chemistry

This is a recent discovery of Doctor Pierce, who is head of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y. Experiments at Dr. Pierce's Hospital for several years proved that there is no other eliminator of uric acid that can be compared to it. For those easily recognized symptoms of inflammation—as backache, scalding urine and frequent urination, as well as sediment in the urine, or if uric acid in the blood has caused rheumatism, it is simply wonderful how surely "An-uric" acts. The best of results are always obtained in cases of acute rheumatism in the joints, in gravel and gout, and invariably the pains and stiffness which so frequently and persistently accompany the disease rapidly disappear.

Go to your nearest drug store and simply ask for a 50-cent package of "An-uric" manufactured by Dr. Pierce, or even write Dr. Pierce for a free sample. If you suspect kidney or bladder trouble, send him a sample of your water and describe symptoms. Dr. Pierce's chemist will examine it, then Dr. Pierce will report to you without fee or charge.

Note: — "An-uric" is thirty-seven times more active than lithia in eliminating uric acid, and is a harmless but reliable chemical compound that may be safely given to children, but should be used only by grown-ups who actually wish to restore their kidneys to perfect health, by conscientiously using one box—or more in extreme cases—as "An-uric" (thanks to Doctor Pierce's achievement) is by far the most perfect kidney and bladder corrector obtainable.—Advertisement.

Scientists Who Will Assist the New Navy

Thomas A. Edison, Chairman.
Representing American Chemical Society,
W. R. Whitney,
L. H. Backeland.
American Institute of Electrical Engineers:
Frank Julian Sprague,
Benjamin G. Lamme.
American Mathematical Society:
Robert S. Woodward,
Arthur G. Webster.
American Society of Civil Engineers:
Andrew M. Hunt,
Alfred Craven.
American Aeronautical Society:
Matthew B. Sellers,
Hudson Maxim.
Inventors' Guild:
Peter Cooper Hewitt,
Thomas Robins.
American Society of Automobile Engineers:
Howard E. Coffin,
Andrew L. Riker.
American Institute of Mining Engineers:
William I. Saunders,
Benjamin B. Thayer.
American Electro-Chemical Society:
Joseph W. Richards,
Lawrence Addicks.
American Society of Mechanical Engineers:
William LeRoy Emmet,
Spencer Miller.
American Society of Aeronautic Engineers:
Henry A. W. Wood,
Elmer A. Spencer.

SCHWAB GETS THREATS HOME MAY BE BLOWN UP

Letters Were Against Shipments to Allies.

Johnstown, Pa., Sept. 9.—Charles M. Schwab has received three letters, the last one recently, threatening to blow up his beautiful summer home "Immergruen" near Loretto, if he did not stop shipping steel and other war material to Europe for the use of the allies, according to information here today.

The Schwab servants left hurriedly today, Mrs. Schwab left several days ago and the big mountain mansion is closed right in the heart of the early autumn social season.

The first of the letters was received early in the summer, it is said. A short time later, several strange men appeared in the village. They have been here all summer, spending much of their time at "Immergruen." They are detectives from a New York bureau, according to reports.

No statement could be secured at "Immergruen," which is one of the most beautiful country places in the Allegheny mountains.

PEARY OFFERS TO AID NAVY

Portland, Me., Sept. 9.—Robert E. Peary, who was retired by act of congress with the rank of rear admiral in recognition of his discovery of the north pole in 1909, has offered his services to the navy department for any duty he may be called upon to perform.

VON TIRPITZ WILL NOT RESIGN

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Sept. 9.—The report that Grand Admiral von Tirpitz contemplates resigning was yesterday officially declared to be untrue. Von Tirpitz has taken a short vacation, but will shortly resume his post.

Waltham Hamilton Howard Elgin Illinois-Rockford

All 1916 Models.

I am the first man in the country to offer the New 1916 Models of America's best known watches. I have them all, the latest products of the world's most famous factories. You can get too, the latest mountings for Diamonds and the most up-to-date Jewelry, at the right prices.

NO MONEY DOWN $2.75 A MONTH GIFT SPECIAL No. A1

No Money Down

Express Prepaid in Advance by Me

You take no chances with me. I am "Square Deal" Miller and I trust the people. That is why I am doing the greatest credit Watch, Diamond and Jewelry business in the country. Suppose you want a watch, a New 1916 Model, a brand new up to date one. Name any one. I have it for you. No money down, Express prepaid. A full month to carry it in your pocket; and the easiest of Long Time Payments. That's the test that tells. All these Watches Guaranteed for 25 Years.

I Smash the Terms

NO REFERENCES DEMANDED

My terms will surely suit you. You get unlimited credit, with no red tape, notes or collectors

An "Open Charge" Account

the same kind of credit you get from your grocer. No matter where you live or what your income might be, you can now own the finest of watches, a beautiful diamond or any rare jewelry and never miss the money.

1916 Catalog FREE Send me your name and address so I can mail you Free and postpaid, the most beautiful catalog of its kind ever printed. I want you to have this book. It's a gem. It illustrates all makes of valuable Watches, Elegant Genuine Diamonds and a vast assortment of Beautiful Jewelry, all on the easiest and most liberal terms. Write for book today and get a letter from me that will make you my friend from the start.

Square Deal MILLER, Pres.
Miller-Hoefer Co., 504 Miller Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

LOVE INSURANCE

BY

EARL DERR BIGGERS

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Continued from First Page

across the foot of her bed. Today the Lileth was to steam into San Marco harbor! Today her bridegroom was to smile his slow British smile on her once more! She recalled these facts without the semblance of a thrill.

Where, the wondered, was the thrill? The frivolous girl who had met Lord Harrowby abroad, and dazzled by dreams of social triumphs to come had allowed her aunt to urge her into this betrothal, was not present at the moment. Had she been, she would have declared this Cynthia Meyrick a silly, and laughed her into gaiety again.

Into the room toddled the aunt who had stood so faithfully on the coaching line abroad. With heavy wit, she spoke of the coming of Lord Harrowby. Miss Cynthia did not smile. She turned grave eyes on her aunt.

"I'm wondering," she confessed. "Was it the thing to do, after all? Shall I be so very happy?"

"Nonsense. Ninety-nine out of a hundred engaged girls have doubts. It's natural." Aunt Mary sat down on the bed, which groaned in agony. "Of course, you'll be happy. You'll take precedence over Marion Bishop—didn't we look that up? And after the airs she's put on when she's come back to Detroit—well, you ought to be the happiest of girls."

"I know—but—" Miss Meyrick continued to gaze solemnly at her aunt. She was accustomed to the apparition. To any one who knew Aunt Mary only in her public appearances, a view of her now would have been startling. Not to go too deeply into the matter, she had not yet been poured into the steel girders that determined her public form. Her washed-out eyes were puffy, and her gray hair was not so luxurious as it would be when she appeared in the hotel dining room for lunch. There she sat, a fat little lump of a woman who had all her life chased will-o'-the-wisps.

"But what?" she demanded firmly.

"It seems as if all my fun were over. Didn't you feel that way when you became engaged?"

"Hardly. But then—I hadn't enjoyed everything money will buy, as you have. I've always said you had too much. There, dear—cheer up. You don't seem to realize. Why, I can remember when you were born—in the flat down on Second street—and your father wearing his old overcoat another year to pay the doctor's bill. And now that the little fluffy baby is to marry into the peerage! Bless you, how proud your mother would be had she lived—"

"Are you sure, Aunt Mary?"

"Positive." Aunt Mary's eyes filled, and with a show of real, if clumsy affection, she leaned over and kissed her niece. "Come, dear, get up. I've ordered breakfast in the rooms."

Miss Cynthia sat up. And as if banished by that act, the serious little mouse of a girl scampered into oblivion, and in her place appeared a gay young rogue who sees the future lying bright ahead.

"After all," she smiled, "I'm not married—yet." And humming brightly from a current musical comedy—"Not just yet—just yet—just yet—" she stretched forth one slim white arm to throw aside the coverlet. At which point it is best discreetly to withdraw.

Mr. Minot, after a lonesome if abundant breakfast, was at this moment strolling across the hotel courtyard toward yesterday morning's New York papers. As he walked, the pert resentative of Jephson pursue when it was revealed? For in the sensible promises of Mr. Trimmer filled his mind. What was the proposition Mr. Trimmer had in tow? How would it affect the approaching wedding? And what course of action should the replight of morning Dick Minot realized that while he remained in San Marco as the guardian of Jephson's interests, he must do his duty. Adorable Miss Meyrick might be, but any change of mind on her part must be over his dead body. A promise was a promise.

With this resolve firm, he proceeded along the hot sidewalk of San Sebastian avenue. On his right the rich shops again, a dignified Spanish church as old as the town, a rambling lackadaisical "opera-house." On his left the green and sand colored plaza, with the old Spanish governor's house in the center, now serving Uncle Sam as post-office. A city of the past was this; "other times, other manners" breathed in the air.

At the news-stand Minot met Jack Paddock, jaunty, with a gardenia in his buttonhole and the atmosphere of prosperity that goes with it.

"Come for a stroll," Paddock suggested. "I presume you want the giddy story of my life I promised you yesterday? Been down to the old Spanish fort yet? No? Come ahead, and there on the ramparts I'll impart."

They went down the narrow and very modern street of the souvenir venders. Suddenly the street ended, and they walked again in the past. The remnants of the old city gates restored, loomed in the sunlight. They stepped through the portals, and Minot gave a gasp.

There in the quiet morning stood the great gray fort that the early settlers had built to protect themselves from the gay dogs who roamed the seas. Its massive walls spoke clearly of romance, of bloody days of cutlass and spike, of bandaged heads and ready arms. Such things still stood! Still stood in the United States—land of steam radiators and men who marched in suffrage parades!

The old caretaker let them in, and they went up the stone steps to stand at last on the parapet looking down on the shimmering sea. To Minot, fresh from Broadway, it all seemed like a colorful dream. They climbed to the highest point and sat, swinging their legs over the edge. Far below the bright blue waters broke on the lower walls.

"It's a funny country down here," Paddock said slowly. "A sort of too-good-to-be-true, who-believes it place. Bright and gay and full of green palms, and so much like a musical comedy you keep waiting all the time for the curtain to go down and the male population to begin its march up the aisle. I've been here three months, and I don't yet think it's really true."

He shifted on the cold stones.

"Ever since white men hit on it," he went on, "it's sort of kept luring them here on fool dream hunts—like a woman. Along about the time old Ponce de Leon came over prospecting for the fountain that nobody but Lillian Russell has located yet, another Spaniard—I forget his name—had a pipe dream, too. He came over hotfoot looking for a mountain of gold he dreamed was here. I'm sorry for that old boy."

"Sorry for him?" repeated Minot.

"Yes—sorry. He had the right idea, but he arrived several hundred years too soon. He should have waited until the yellow rich from the North showed up here. Then he'd have found his mountain — he'd have found a whole range of them."

"I suppose I'm to infer," Minot said, "that where he failed, you've landed."

"Yes, Dick. I am right on the mountain with my little alpenstock in hand."

"I'm sorry," replied Minot frankly. "You might have amounted to something if you'd been separated from money long enough."

"So I've heard," Paddock said with a yawn. "But it wasn't to be. I haven't seen you since we left college, have I? Well, Dick, for a couple of years I tried to make good doing fiction. I turned them out by the yard—nice little teatable yarns with snappy dialogue. Once I got eighty dollars for a story. It was hard work—and I always did yearn for the purple, you know."

"I know," said Minot gravely.

"Well, I've struck it, Dick. I've struck the deep purple with a loud if sickening thud. Hist! The graft I mentioned yesterday." He glanced over his shoulder. "Remember Mrs. Bruce, the wittiest hostess in San Marco?"

"Of course I do."

"Well, I write her repartee for her."

"Her—what?"

"Her repartee — her dialogue — the bright talk she convulses dinner tables with. Instead of putting my smart stuff into stories at eighty per, I sell it to Mrs. Bruce at—I'd be ashamed to tell you, old man. I remarked that it was essentially soft. It is."

"This is a new one on me," said Minot, dazed.

A delightful smile spread over Mr. Paddock's handsome face.

"Thanks. That's the beauty of it. I'm a pioneer. There'll be others, but I was the first. Consider the situation. Here's Mrs. Bruce, loaded with diamonds and money, but tongue-tied in company, with a wit developed in Zanesville, Ohio. Bright, but struggling, young author comes to her—offers to make her conversation the sensation of the place for a few pesos.'

(To Be Continued.)

TURKS CLOSE DEAL GIVING RAILWAY TO BULGARIANS

Agreement for Cession of Dedeagatch Line Concluded.

Sofia, Sept. 9. — The premier has stated in an interview that the Turco-Bulgarian agreement for the cession of the Dedeagatch railway has been concluded.

The concession consists of the railway line, with Karagatch station and a strip of territory two kilometers deep along the left bank of the Mariletza. The right bank of the River Tunja has not been ceded.

The premier states that the occupation of the ceded territory will take place in 10 days. The ceremony will be conducted in the presence of Bulgarian ministers and Turkish pashas.

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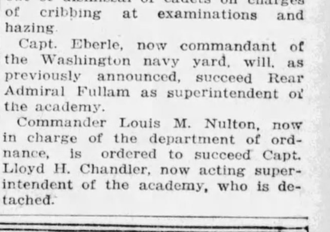

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ANNAPOLIS HEADS LOSE THEIR JOBS

Assigned to Other Posts in General Shake-Up by Daniels.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Secretary Daniels yesterday announced a general reorganization of the forces of the naval academy at Annapolis.

Heads of nearly all departments were ordered detached for duty elsewhere, the changes to be effective September 20.

The reorganization is said to be a result of recent investigations of the academy.

"We have changed most of the heads of departments who have been on duty at the naval academy two years or more," Secretary Daniels said.

The secretary declined to state whether the reorganization was a direct result of the recent investigation of affairs at the academy which grew out of dismissal of cadets on charges of cribbing at examinations and hazing.

Capt. Eberle, now commandant of the Washington navy yard, will, as previously announced, succeed Rear Admiral Fullam as superintendent of the academy.

Commander Louis M. Nulton, now in charge of the department of ordnance, is ordered to succeed Capt. Lloyd H. Chandler, now acting superintendent of the academy, who is detached.

BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting, all seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

7360—Misses' Coat.

Made in the new style, which may be either full length or ¾, but not short, this coat has the fronts shaped to give the effect of a wide armhole by the adjustment of the short side pieces. The sleeve is regulation, however, and the cuff made to be worn closed or open.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38 and 40 years.

7361—Ladies' Waist.

One of the seasen's novelties, this waist has the high collar formed of a continuation of the fronts, the back and the ends of the raglan sleeves. The result is handsome and original. The fronts are full and the back plain, the sleeves long and full, with a deep cuff.

This style is suitable for silk, satin, crepe fabrics and the like.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measures.

7375—Ladies' Negligee Gown.

This simple wrapper is of sacque cut and may be made full length or cut off at the hips. The adjustment of the closing makes the neck somewhat open and the edges are bound with ribbon. The sleeves are long and wide at the wrist, where they are finished with a band. Challie, cashmere, cotton crepe, wash silk and the like are used for these gowns.

The pattern is cut in sizes 30, 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

7348—Child's Underwaist and Drawers.

These are made in regulation manner, the waist reinforced under the arms and with a button band at the waistline. The drawers button to this and open at the sides. Muslin, cambric, etc., are suitable materials for both garments.

The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

7380—Ladies' Dress.

This handsome dress has a full sleeve, made with a yoke in front which is produced by running across the material from the underarm seam on one way to the front, which forms a panel with one with the yoke. The front is plain. The sleeve is inserted in the usual way and fits the arm to the wrist where it is buttoned on the outside, or left may be rolled. The skirt has a wide and panel effect produced in the same manner as with the waist.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7338—Girls' Dress.

This ornamental frock is simple to make. The blouse has a vest in the center of the front, extending from neck to waistline and further trimmed with inverted revers which almost meet above the belt. The wide collar is joined to the vest and the edge of the neck.

The rest of the waist is plain, with simple sleeves, long or short. The one-piece skirt has a wide tuck which produces a tunic effect and which may be omitted.

The pattern is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

7373—Infants' One-Piece Garments.

Each article in this outfit is of one-piece construction and the garments are a sacque, a dress, a petticoat, a cap, a coat and a bib. Flannel is used for the sacque and woolen goods for the coat, while the other garments are of wash materials.

The pattern is cut in one size.

7372—Girls' Coat.

In this new model for a winter coat we have a full length garment, closing in the center of the front and with either high neck and straight collar or slightly open neck and roll collar. The sleeves are long, finished with or without a cuff and there are pockets, which may be omitted. There is also a belt. Fur cloth, melton, storm serge and imported cloakings are used for these coats.

The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

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The circulation of The Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

All love-making is old-fashioned.

But has the Czar the speed to lead his army?

An old Huerta in jail is worth two in the bush.

No motto can make a state great, nor its citizens good.

A spite wall is a poor monument for anybody to leave.

Speaking of affinities, Grin and Bear It are a sturdy pair.

All sinners expect a reformed man to backslide some day.

Never talk love to a woman when she has a mouthful of clothespins.

As a start toward preparedness we have the Battle Hymn of the Republic.

Nobody ever tries to kiss Colonel Roosevelt after he has made a speech.

"Live for something," says a philosopher. Move to add: "And live for somebody."

It's better not to kill two birds with one stone, provided one of them is a songbird.

Time and events go to prove that Mr. Bryan's resignation was one of his greatest achievements.

Anyway, there was no taste of whiskers in the kisses that used to be showered upon Hobson.

Contentment is a fine thing when accompanied by enough ambition to keep the blood in circulation.

If wishing is praying some people are praying nearly all the time, and without getting their knees dusty.

Some fellows will never believe that Jess Willard is a real champion until he gets drunk and plays Indian.

When it comes time to talk peace King Albert, of Belgium, should be given a chance to say something.

If the mosquito is a vegetarian by nature, as proclaimed, why does he look upon every man as his meat?

We can't imagine that getting married in June is more thrilling than making love beneath a harvest moon.

Down on the Rio Grande United States soldiers do their watchful waiting with the trigger finger ready for action.

The grand jury that heard the evidence in the Frank case has found that Georgia produces excellent watermelons.

Herr Dernburg's report that his mission to the United States was a failure is a tribute to our well-known neutrality.

This is the season for family reunions, when people lie to each other about looking as young as they did 20 years ago.

"Preparedness for war can only end in war," says Henry Ford. Uh-huh. And but for life preservers nobody would drown.

Because we can't get the right telephone number the first time we ask for it, is no sign that the world is growing worse.

One man, defining marriage, says it is life divided by 2. But for real happiness, the little sub-divisions should not be overlooked.

Germany's plea of self-defense in the Arabic case is not original. It was invented by the Ohio man who shot a rabbit out of season.

Among the little irritations of life count that of listening to a book agent exploit an author who has put us to sleep in the third chapter.

Eugenists hope to evolve the perfect woman by 1980. And probably it will take twenty years more to produce a man who is good enough for her.

What has become of the old-fashioned Christian who used to announce that he would beat his neighbor in a horse trade on the morrow, the Lord willing?

Americans who are soldiering with Allies are said to be great fighters, the best in the world. Then what comes of the idea that the man who is fighting for his country makes the best soldier?

"A Washington lady writes to one of the papers, saying that no gentleman will smoke." She's probably another of those sunshiny little women whose mission is to spread joy on earth, always saying the right thing at the opportune time.

An Ohio preacher addresses an anti-tobacco card to the Blade, and this is about the mildest phrase he uses: "Love has fled the earth because of the filthiness of men." And again we are reminded of dear old grandmother, who looked serene and saintly as she put a live coal on her blessed pipe.

THE MEASURE OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

There are extremists in all camps. The associations and men who are demanding enormous armies and unlimited appropriations for the navy no more represent the views of people interested in national defense than the orators wh would put us on a plane with China represent the minds of those who desire the eventual establishment of a world tribunal for the settlement of international quarrels.

It is no difficult matter to calcu' exactly what our military needs are. We require a standing army of less than 300,000 men, a reserve force three or four times larger, guns for all coast defenses, equipment for all men, the reserves as well as the regulars, stocks of ammunition to last for several months in case of the outbreak of war.

For the navy, there should be a regular program of construction which will keep our war vessels abreast of naval progress in Europe and Asia, a submarine fleet possibly exceeding that of any other nation, since there is more use for their particular service here than elsewhere; hydroaeroplanes in sufficient number to serve every squadron as scouts, mine-laying vessels and colliers especially designed for their purpose.

Neither army nor navy, according to these standards, will cost a great deal more than is now spent upon it. For it is proposed to save millions by cutting out the political graft associated with the maintenance of obsolete posts and inadequate and illy-located naval stations.

It pleases the pacificists to label their opponents "militarists." They might as honestly call the householder, armed against burglars, a dangerous thug.

CAUGHT SLEEPING

We can easily believe the things which for years have been written about the secret services of the nations of continental Europe. There was every motive for organizing them well. The profession of spying was made worth while to attract the adventurous and the ingenious. Where spies vied with spies, or plotters with plotters, there was plenty of exercise to keep wits awake and resourcefulness in the best of training.

What it was which caused the secret services of Germany and Austria to break down when transplanted to this country we cannot be certain. Possibly the best members of these services were needed at home, and only the mediocre were exported to America. Again, the fact that spying has been practiced in this country in only its crudest forms betrayed the visitors into laxness. It is hard to believe, for instance, that the offices of secret services in Europe could be invaded and their letter files stripped, or that the head of the service would be so lacking in vigilance that a stranger at his side in the street car could walk away with his portfolio of correspondence. Nor would a "suspect" be entrusted as a messenger.

The failures in the United States tend to make the stories of the achievements of spies look like a melodrama whose climax has gone wrong. But probably the tales are bona fide. Their heroes were on their mettle. But over here, spying, the promotion of trouble for the enemy and the dissemination of propaganda seemed a snap. The inevitable happened. The imported secret service let itself be caught asleep.

GOVERN OR QUIT

Either the United States government should govern the Philippines or it should get out, bag and baggage.

The kind of thing that passes for government at Manila nowadays lacks only the Spanish vindictiveness to be just as worthless as that government was. It amounts to undoing rapidly all that was done in sixteen years in introducing American ideals, building up a pride in administrative honesty, overcoming the native weakness for graft and petty glory and class privilege. Mr. Taft says that the real governor general is not Francis Burton Harrison, but Manuel Quezon, Filipino delegate to congress. And Mr. Taft has his information correct. It is the testimony of every American who has come away from the islands since Harrison's arrival there.

Better a formal departure from the Philippines, the withdrawal of army and navy, and educator and sanitary engineer and road builder, than a make-believe government with Americans looking on.

THE MELTING POT FAILS

One of the inspiring things of this war, as moving as the instances of heroism and grim endurance, has been the display of unity of mind and purpose in Germany, Russia, France and Britain. The crisis has drawn all men together. It has wiped out political jealousies. In two instances it has crushed the beginnings of armed civil rebellion.

But if this national unity abroad was inspiring, what shall we say of the dissension in this country? For the first time in the history of the nation, it has been a house divided in the face of international altercation. Men who have taken the oath of allegiance to this nation have indicated that their allegiance lay elsewhere. Public officers, bound by a special oath, have all but shouted their readiness to break the oath. Campaigns which involved the peace and dignity of the government, conducted with the money and hired men of other governments, have made headway because loyalty here was lacking. In Chicago, the other day, an association announced its intention to enroll the aliens in the country to aid and comfort another country whether or not that did harm to this.

It is futile to condemn these people. The fault lies just as much with our institutions as with the foreign agents, the mistaken leaders, and the treasonable politicians. The United States has provided a home and an asylum. But true citizenship has not been taught. Much has been said about liberty. But it has not been differentiated from license. There has been every opportunity for acquiring the American spirit. But there has been no guidance, no program of instruction in Americanism, no discipline. In short, what it has pleased and flattered us to call the Melting Pot is not a melting pot at all. Every separate element in it is almost as divergent as it ever was.

Unless we can be united, we have no right to call ourselves a nation. But is unity possible? We believe it is. Citizenship that is more than merely taking a half-understood oath must be taught. We must make it impossible for men to serve both this country and some other. We must define treason, draw the line between liberty and disloyalty, force respect for our institutions, if force alone can be appreciated.

The Melting Pot must justify itself.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AS A NATIONAL ISSUE

One branch of the women's suffrage movement is determined to force the extension of suffrage by means of an amendment to the federal constitution. It is this branch which held a picturesque parade in Washington and was concerned in that affair in which both women and the president were accused of making a display of bad manners.

Senator Borah is one of the best friends that women suffrage has in congress. He comes from a state which as long ago as 1896 granted women the vote, and he would know, as much as anyone else in the country, just what beneficial results follow when women go to the polls. Still, Senator Borah is very much opposed to the endeavor to make the question a national one. He says that the advocates of this measure must count upon the opposition of the solid south, since the question there is bound to become involved with the negro problem. Without the south, a constitutional amendment, submitted to the states for ratification, must inevitably fail, since two-thirds of the states are required to write an amendment into the constitution.

The suffrage movement has made important gains in recent years in conducting the campaign state by state. To drop that method, or to make it the method of second choice, is trading the successful and the tried for the uncertain and untested.

THE LOST WILDERNESS

A Minnesota newspaper expresses plaintive regret over the speed with which the wilderness is being pushed back in that state. Fine roads replace the portage trails. The hum of the harvester is heard at the water's edge of what, but recently, were remote and scarcely known lakes. The summer tourists are everywhere. "They arrive in motor cars with servants, they carry canvas-cover wine chests. They set up a rendezvous on some easily accessible island with all the comforts and conveniences of a modern club."

The Minnesota editor looks upon these visitors both with sadness and contempt. They represent civilization, and so the vanishing of that wilderness which was unmarred by the trash of picknickers and the giggle of the summer girl. The thought of the vanishing must always make a man tearful who has lived atune with solitude. The vacationists deserve contempt because of their inexplicable habit of crowding where room is plentiful, their preference for Chinese lanterns as against the moon and the stars, their fondness for wheezy phonographs though the music of the birds and the insects and the wind in the trees is far sweeter.

Our friend in Minnesota says that the visitors are spreading the fame of his land as an outing spot around the world. "Twenty years from today it will be a modern summer resort from end to end, and the wilderness will be gone forever." If he grieves, we cannot blame him.

SQUARING AN OLD ACCOUNT

At last we are getting even with the Old World which sent us the sparrow nuisance and the gypsy moth pest. Some years ago, a Bohemian nobleman bought a number of American muskrats and set them free upon his estate. As in the case of the sparrrow and the moth, the muskrat had no natural enemies in his new habitat. He has multiplied enormously. As a destroyer of fish he is worse than a dynamiter. Because of his trick of burrowing deeply into banks, he has caused the breaking of canals and the destruction of crops which bordered these waterways. Here at home the muskrat is an orderly citizen, doing too little harm to warrant a campaign against him. But abroad he is a demon. The kingdom of Bohemia has put a price upon his head, and if it can it will exterminate his entire family.

A HINT TAKEN FROM WAR

Before blowing the safe of an Oklahoma bank, a gang of robbers broke into a hardware store, stole a spool of barbed wire and spun wire entanglements around the building. One place was left open for the exit of the safeblowers, and that was guarded by one of their number. By the time the citizens got through the barrier the gang was miles away in a flying automobile.

If anybody says there is nothing to be learned from war, it will not be bank robbers operating in Oklahoma.

PRINTER'S INK SAVING LIVES

Charity Worker Tells Health Association of Work Done by Press.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 9.—"Printer's ink is saving more lives than any other agency employed by modern health workers," said Edward A. Moree, assistant secretary of the New York State Charities Aid association, in an address today before the American Public Health association here.

"Printer's ink," said he, "should be entered in the pharmacopoeia as an accredited remedy for human ills. Among other things, it prevents tuberculosis and builds hospitals to cure it; it saves the lives of children and controls epidemics of smallpox. Thousands of babies are today alive in New York state largely because big doses of printer's ink were administered to the public by the state and local departments of health.

"One of the most important cities of this state endured an epidemic of smallpox that increased rapidly for a whole year. Then the newly reorganized department of health announced that its policy in dealing with local epidemics would be state-wide publicity. When the people of that city realized that their lax health standards were to be spread broadcast through the pages of the newspapers and would come to the knowledge of the people of the whole state whose lives were being menaced, the officials of the city readily adopted the program of the state.

"You may cure individuals of their ills in the privacy of a sickroom, but to cure the public of its ills you must get into the newspapers.

"Public health work means effort to change the lives and habits of the people. In this respect the same principles apply as to marketing a brand of beans. The bean man must change the lives and customs of the people with relation to his particular brand. We, in public health work, must change the lives and customs of the people with reference to sanitation, fresh air, eating, sleeping and drinking. The bean bakery will spend hundreds of thousands on advertising to put its particular brand of beans in the mouths of a million people. We, as a community, however, hesitate over spending a few thousand dollars to put health into the homes and the minds of all the people.

"We will never reach the goal of ultimate achievement in public health work until we realize that precisely the same principles govern the sale of public health to the community as govern the sale of beans, and garters, crackers and corsets. There is no reason why a community should not advertise its health work and pay for it it—advertise as intelligently and pay for it as liberally as a merchandiser.

"The association has also found paid-for advertising space of tremendous value in campaigns for county tuberculosis hospitals. It will continue, I believe, to use that method of presenting the arguments in local as well as state campaigns, and if the success of a measure governs our future policy we will increase our use of advertising."

USE OLD TINDER BOXES

Modern Soldiers Find Trenches Make Matches Damp.

There are many ways in which old and almost forgotten methods of warfare have been adapted to modern use in the trenches, the hand-grenade, the catapult, and even armor having been found efficacious in many instances.

English soldiers in the trenches, who have the very newest inventions in their equipment, are very glad to go back to the old flint and tinder boxes, because they can't use the matches, for they suffer so much from the damp in the trenches that they are soon rendered useless. To meet this difficulty, the old flint and tinder boxes are being supplied to the soldiers and sailors. Another good thing about the tinder fire is that it does not blow out in the wind as a match does, and does not show a flame to attract the enemy's attention.

A specially planned tinder box is being prepared for use in the English army and navy. It is small and compact, only half an inch deep, and contains a seven and one-half inch fuse, or length of prepared tinder, a shaped section of flint, and a hard steel. Inside the lid of the box are printed instructions for getting a light.

Picked to Succeed Admiral Fullam

CAPT. EBERLE

Radical changes in the organization of the naval academy at Annapolis are contemplated as a result of the "gouging" scandal which recently resulted in the dismissal of two midshipmen, the disciplining of a dozen others and the removal of the superintendent, Rear Admiral Fullam. Secretary Daniels said he was having a thorough study made of the defects in the old system which underlay the disgraces of the last year. Private institutions, including many prominent colleges and universities, have been asked to submit detailed outlines of their examination systems for the guidance of the navy department, and an effort will be made to bring the academy into line with the best systems in use among American collegiate institutions. Captain Eberle has been picked to succeed Rear Admiral Fullam as the naval academy head.

Sunday School

A NEW WAR ON AN OLD FOE

The International Sunday School Lesson for September 19 is "Defeat through Drunkenness."—I. Kings 20:1-21.

By William T. Ellis.

Most of the careful students of the present world war point out not only its amazing modernity, with new weapons of death, but also its reversions to the most ancient type of warfare, with hand to hand fighting, the revival of barbaric methods, and even the use of steel helmets on the soldiers.

Likewise it links up with many of the wars of the long, long ago in the prominence it has given to the liquor question. With singular appropriateness the present Sunday School lesson, planned long before war was declared, is called "Defeat Through Drunkenness," and it tells the story of how strong drink caused the rout of the king of Syria at the hands of Israel. One hesitates to point out developments of a twelvemonth with respect to the relation between strong drink and the present war lest he seem unneutral but the cables have been laden with dispatches upon the subject. It is enough to say that from all battlefronts has come an astounding recognition of the truth that drink is the enemy's best ally. To be safe, a nation must be sober. This terrible war seems destined to enroll liquor among its victims, which is at least one wholly beneficent result of the conflict.

Signs multiply on every hand that a new war has been declared on this old foe of the human race. The temperance cause has been wonderfully rejuvenated, in the United States and in Canada especially, although the most drastic anti-alcohol enactments are reported from Europe, Russia's losses in battle are less significent than her gains in social life through the abolition of vodka. Already we see the reasonableness of the statement of the actuary of the New York Life Insurance Company, that because of her new temperance Russia will make up within ten years all the losses of life and property incurred in the war.

When a few years ago, the International Christian Endeavor Convention at Atlantic City raised the slogan, "A saloonless nation by 1920," nobody in public life paid any attention to what was regarded as the mere ebullition of fervor and fanaticism. Now, when this summer in Chicago, the Endeavorers reported that this goal seems clearly in sight, by the admission of eminent politicians, and flung to the breeze a new banner, "A saloonless world by 1930," the newspapers and general public took cognizance of it. The handwriting of doom has appeared on the wall of King Alcohol.

At his gate is an allied army above which we may discern such banners as "Economic Efficiency," "Social Justice," "The Cause of Labor," "The Sunday School," "Christian Endeavor," "Scientific Education," "The Woman movement," "Human Welfare," "Children's Right," "A United Church," and "The New Patriotism." There never before was such a convergence of diverse forces in behalf of any reform as may now be witnessed in the present war on strong drink.

Where Harvard's Spade Dug.

The Old Testament story upon which the present temperance lesson is based links up interestingly with recent research by an American university. Archaeologists from Harvard have of late years been digging on the site of old Samaria, and they have uncovered some wonderful ruins, including the foundations of Ahab's ivory palace. A traveler today may examine the historic remains of the palace and city about which this present Sunday school lesson centers.

For Samaria, as we recall, was the capital of the northern kingdom and the home of King Ahab. Ben-hadad, king of Syria, was besieging it. Apparently he had caught the city poorly defended, for there were only seven thousand soldiers that could be mustered for the grand rally. As for Syria, it was one of the mighty kingdoms of the time, with peerless Damascus for its capital. Lying east and north of Israel, Syria fairly enveloped the kingdom of Ahab. His natural resources and his military strength were far superior to those of the king whom he so confidently and jauntily besieged.

Frightfulness in war is its oldest fashion. Loot, lust, cruelty, murder and nameless atrocities befoul the records of all the great wars of antiquity. Ben-hadad was but following the vogue when he dictacted to Ahab terms of surrender which included confiscation of the city's treasures, and of its women for the conquerors' harems, and of its children for slaves.

That sounds awful beyond words to us. We cannot forgive Ahab for acquiescence in such demands. Better death than dishonor. A man may die defending his family—and he should die, if need be, despite all the pusillanimous counsels of professional pacificists. Ahab should have welcomed death in defense of his family, rather than to accede to demands as Ben-hadad's. Yet at first he yielded. He was willing to pay even this price for the safety of his city and himself. He failed to sense the eternal truth that all is gone when honor is gone. Better to die nobly than to live dishonored.

The High-Handed King.

Alcohol itself is scarcely more high-handed and insolent in its dealing than was Ben-hadad in his drunken tyranny. He decided upon a still stronger policy with Ahab; for, mark you, there is nothing modern about high-handedness in diplomacy. It is old and heathen. Drunk with wine and a sense of his own power, the Syrian king decided upon still further acts of terrorization. He sent word to Ahab that he would send servants—not come himself, mark you, but send servants—to go through the palace and city of Samaria, and loot everything that Israel seemed to prize most.

That was insult added to injury. As an affront it could scarcely have been more deadly. This was a humiliation not to be borne even by Ahab, who, apparently, had been well schooled in abjectness by Jezebel, his wife. So a counsel of the elders of Israel was called — as it should have been called when the first demands were received — and with prompt unanimity they decided to spurn Ben-hadad's insults. "In a multitude of counselors there is safety." One man may be craven, though an autocrat; but in every degree of democracy there is safety and sanity. Over against the drunken insolence of the Syrian king was put this sober judgment of the manhood of Israel. Like true men, they knew how to die for the obligations more sacred than life.

Wouldn't it be fine if those sturdy old counselors of Samaria could sit down for an hour with all the weak-kneed business men, and traveling politicians, who are affrighted by the liquor interests, and who fear hurt to themselves and to their business if they assert their manhood? Nothing is more needed in the temperance movement today than a stiffening of the spinal cords of business men and of office-holders and office seekers.

Taunt and Counter-taunt.

Enraged at the sudden defiance of these Israelites whose defeat he was already celebrating in the flowing bowl, Ben-hadad sent back a withering threat to them.

Ahab countered with a proverb which should be committed to memory by every student of this lesson: "Let not him that girdeth on his armor boast himself as he that puteth it off." A good motto for young America, that.

Baited, taunted and goaded to a fury, Ben-hadad did a drunkard's deed—in the very midst of his drinking bout he ordered the battle joined at once. No time was taken for reconnoisance or special preparation; in the heat and frenzy of drunkenness the Syrian hosts were to go forth.

Meanwhile a prophet of Jehovah had bidden Ahab take the initiative, even with his small army. No longer was he to remain on the defensive. "The best way to parry is to hit." The hosts of God are too often entrenched when they should be on the open field in a swift assault. "Hold the fort" should be dropped from our repertory of songs, and "Onward, Christian Soldiers" sung instead. Any Christian community that is not making an aggressive onslaught upon the saloon and other evils needs to read its general orders again.

The news that a sally was being made from Samaria by the besieged was brought to the carousing king. He made a maudlin, boastful answer, but went on drinking. But ere long he was sobered by the rout of his army, and he himself was put to flight. Jehovah and his righteousness had once more been vindicated. Syria was routed in a flight that parallels the panic of the liquor business today. For victory is inevitably with those who are quick to answer the divine summons to battle.

SUFFICIENT PREPAREDNESS

From St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

U. S. SAFE IN FIGHTING KAISER, BRITISH NAVAL EXPERT CLAIMS

Lord Sydenham, Regarded as Great Authority on Sea Power, Writes Interestingly of Possible Warfare Between America and Germany.

London, Sept. 10.—Lord Sydenham, formerly Sir George Sydenham Clarke, is regarded as one of the greatest living authorities on ordnance, and is also probably the chief authority today on sea power, now that Admiral Mahan is dead. He is making notes for the history of the naval operations in the present war, which is to be published in both England and the United States.

After a brilliant career in the field he was made a member of the war office reorganization committee in 1900, member of the late war office reconstruction committee, secretary to the committee of imperial defense, and has filled many other high positions that give the greatest weight of authority to his views today in matters pertaining to armament.

What Could U. S. Furnish?

Lord Sydenham's reply, therefore, to a leading question put to him by four London correspondents is of interest. The question was as follows:

"Provided the United States should be forced into war, what, in your opinion, would be the most effective form of contribution it could make to the strength of the allies?"

The reply, published by permission of Lord Sydenham, was as follows:

"You ask me what America, if involved in the war, could undertake in the allied cause. I feel diffidence in replying, because I am anxious not to appear to offer advice which Americans might resent. No thoughtful man here desires that our friends should lightly abandon their neutrality.

America, Protector of Humanity.

"There is a strong feeling that, as the most powerful neutral, America may be able to enforce regard for the rights of humanity and to secure the civilized world against black piracy and indiscriminate murder in the future.

"But while we all admire the stand which President Wilson has taken, we cannot help noting that he has so far met only with rebuffs and with calculated procrastination, which no great power can continue to accept without loss of dignity and moral prestige.

"Germany has appeared to have discounted American intervention, and her diplomacy has been so evidently provocative that she may wish to force war upon a peace-loving people, just as war was forced upon the European powers, not one of which harbored any hostility against the central empires or had made any preparations except for defense necessitated by the portentous successive increases to German naval and military strength.

Navy Holds Germany at Bay.

"The situation is peculiar. By entering into the war, America would risk nothing from Germany. The British navy stands between her and all aggression. The seas are open, except where submarines attack neutral and belligerent shipping alike. Difficulties may exist as to cargoes for certain neutral ports whence they can go straight to Germany and—as has happened—be utilized to prolong the slaughter of men who are freely giving their lives to defend all that Americans hold most dear.

"But the fact remains that American trade as a whole has been wonderfully maintained, and intervention would not prejudice its continued development. So much our navy has guaranteed.

"I do not accept the German view that America, as a belligerent, would not count in the scales of war. Our principal naval want has been destroyers.

"We assumed that submarines would not be used to torpedo merchant ships and fishing craft at sight, because, apart from international obligations, we believed that modern civilization would not tolerate the murder of helpless noncombatants pursuing their harmless vocations on the sea. We did not reckon with German standards of morality, and we have suffered accordingly.

"American destroyers would be a welcome aid, might be instrumental in saving American lives, and would be needed if the German threat of sending submarines across the Atlantic were translated into action, while the great building power of the United States could quickly add to their number.

U. S. Cruisers Would Help.

"I do not think the American submarines could find opportunities of usefulness in this war; but cruisers, of the light class especially, are always valuable, and in the Gallipoli operations, battleships could give support for which the allies would be most grateful.

"The air service, there and in the west has proved infinitely important. This new arm of war could be rapidly developed in America, and the supremely gallant airmen of the allies would rejoice in the comradeship of Amercans as gallant. Success in the field has been ruled by artillery power and America, secure at home, could supply guns and howitzers of which the allies cannot have too many.

U. S. Could Train 1,000,000 Men.

"I do not forget that the United States could create a fine army of a million men in six months, and the knowledge that such a force was being formed would be a potential advantage even if it were never called upon for service oversea.

"I omit economical considerations as being outside the scope of your question; but clearly the co-operation of America would remove some existing difficulties, provided that her financial strength, which is a great asset, remained unimpaired, as it must in the conditions to which I have referred.

"From a moral point of view I believe that the importance of American intervention cannot be overrated.

Scouts German Kultur.

"The strenuous activities and the ruthless mendacity of German propagandists in laboring to convince neutrals that their cause is blameless indicate that all regard to civilized opinion has not entirely disappeared, but opinion not backed by action may be disbelieved and can at least be safely scouted.

"In this stupendous world crisis, when Germany has flung aside the elementary dictates of humanity, the sanctity of international agreements, the liberties of small estates, and all that makes for the progress and happiness of mankind, it must surely be that all who do not worthily uphold the right with the best means in their power will bitterly rue their lost opportunities and will find their influence for good crippled in the future.

"SYDENHAM OF COMBE.

"P. S.—Since writing this letter I have seen a statement of the increase proposed to the American navy in which destroyers figure as an important item. S. of C."

From deep water to deep water, the Panama canal is just fifty miles in length.

VARIETIES

Hailstones 14 inches in circumference have been found in England.

Men in England generally marry between the ages of 29 and 30; women between the ages of 26 and 27.

There are cases on record of lightning flashes striking the surface of ponds, lakes and rivers, and killing quantities of fish.

In Cochin China parties desiring to get a divorce break a pair of chopsticks in the presence of witnesses and the thing is done.

William E. Gladstone, the British premier, once made a speech at Birmingham, the opening sentence of which contained 176 words.

Soldiers are forbidden by international law to pretend to be dead or wounded with the object of taking the enemy at a disadvantage.

The United States treasury conscience fund is growing. It now exceeds $500,000, received from smugglers, tax dodgers and others.

If a box six feet deep were filled with sea water which was allowed to evaporate there would be two inches of salt on the bottom of the box.

A man-of-war's gunroom is so called merely because the gunners used to take care of it. It is the room where junior officers pass spare time.

In Australia there has been started a popular movement for the preservation of the giant "stringybark" tree of that country, the tallest in the world.

Bachelors over 25 years of age were taxed in England in the 17th century—12 pounds 10 shillings for a duke, and for a common person, one shilling.

A motor car fitted with a horn which warned pedestrians of its approach by playing We Won't Go Home Till Morning, was heard in London not long ago.

The biggest ox in the world is to be killed at Schwerin, Germany, for food. He was bred from an Indian zebu, stands 10 feet 6 inches high, and weighs 4,189 pounds.

Of the total area of Ireland only about 1.5 per cent is wooded, while forests cover 5.3 per cent of England, 4.5 per cent of Scotland and 3.9 per cent of Wales.

Those who wait 2,500,000 years will witness a repetition of the phenomenon of February, -866, when there was no full moon. Forty-nine years have passed already.

Bacteriologists recently found under the finger nails of men, women and children no less than 13 kinds of disease germs, including diphtheria, tuberculosis and influenza.

At an "orphans' picnic," in Pittsburgh, a raffle was not long ago held for a bride, a blonde of 20 years, who consented to marry the bachelor holding the lucky ticket.

A new fertilizer has been produced by a Swedish scientist by treating feldspar or another mineral base of potassium with a suitable amount of carbon and iron in an electric furnace.

Three men in 100 in American industry as a whole get more than $1,200 a year, according to Dr. Scott Nearing, and east of the Rocky Mountains 9 out of every 10 get less than $1,000.

According to United States government experts, raisin seeds can be made to yield a clear syrup, an oil useful in paint and soap making, a tannin extract and a meal for feeding stock.

The government of India has succeeded in improving the quality of the cotton grown in some of its territory by distributing better seed and inducing natives to use modern implements.

Closely related to yeast, fungi discovered in breweries by a Japanese scientist have been found to dye silk a beautiful rose color, but to be harmless when used in the manufacture of beer.

There is no law saying that a wedding ring must necessarily be of gold. Marriages have been celebrated when, in the absence of a proper ring, the ring on a church door key has been used.

Deposits of asphalt discovered in the Philippines more than a year ago have been studied by government scientists, who recently reported the presence of thousands of tons of high-grade material.

The first American sheriff was appointed in Massachusetts in 1654, and in 1691 it was provided that he be appointed by the governor, though even then many minor officials were chosen by election.

Florentines claim to have found the tomb of Fra Angelico, the famous painter, who died in 1455. His fame rests on his work in wall frescoes and altar pieces, and he was long a protege of the pope.

Charles Dickens' writing was very minute, and his habit of writing with blue ink on blue paper with frequent interlineations and crosslines, made his copy a burden alike to compositor and proofreader.

The Philippine islands produce approximately 10,000,000 gallons of alcohol yearly. Almost all of this is made from the sap of the nipa palm that grows in great abundance in various swamps of the country.

Dust is everywhere, but the worst kind of dust is that which is confined within the four walls of a room. The dust is always germ-laden because it is infested with effete matter thrown off by human bodies.

Not a single passenger killed in a collision in the last quarter of 1914 is the record to which railways of this country are pointing. It is estimated that 230,500,000 fares were paid in that period.

The Hohenzollern fortune, which betalled $5,000,000 when the great-grandfather of the present kaiser died, is now estimated at seven times that figure. Eighteen months ago the kaiser paid a military tax of $965,000.

Children may not be seen in the streets of Bergen, Norway, after a certain hour, which varies with the season. The church bells of the town ring a signal for them to return home, and the police see to it that they obey.

The sound of a military rifle bullet traveling 1,500 feet a second, is like that of a long blacksnake whip, violently cracked. However, the bullet beats the sound, and if a man stricken by one hears a cracking it is from some other missile.

The turkey, as far as records are known, was introduced into England in 1524, brought probably from the port of Cadiz, where ships trading with the orient were accustomed to call. In nearly all European countries, and even Turkey itself, this bird is called the "Indian fowl."

Alaska's total output since 1880 amounts to $500,000,000. This sum includes $250,000,000 in gold, $183,000,000 worth of fish, $65,000,000 in seal and other aquatic furs, $20,000,000 in copper, nearly $5,000,000 in whale, walrus and fish oils, and the rest in silver, whalebone, coal, gypsum, marble, tin and vegetables.

The PEACE PAGE

THE PLACE OF ABUNDANCE

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

"To your right is the Pacific ocean," called the man with the megaphone. "The largest ocean we have in California."

It was on a "rubber neck" wagon in San Francisco, we first heard this term. The great sight seeing vans, lumbering along with their tons of open mouthed spectators, are among the sights of the Fair city. Each car has a "lecturer" who talks about the points of interest through a trumpet, which guys his audience between times. As they wound through the wooded stretches of Golden Gate Park, and at times looked down upon a valley of tree tops, the "rubber neck" man said:

"In this park there is planted a tree from every state in the union; if anyone will name his state I will point him his tree. "A lady on the front seat volunteered the information that she was from Illinois. "That is the tree, madam," said the facetious guide as the lady rose in her seat for a better look, it's a lemon tree."

At a turn of the street at the foot of a steep incline the man relates imagining that nine lives were lost recently in an automobile accident last night. I deplore this deeply to my fellow neighbor, when the trumpeter cries: "A cat was run over and killed!"

As we begin a steep ascent to the Cliff House, the lecturer says, "You know this is a very steep hill and I am going to ask you to please stand, so that the chauffeur can go up more easily." Right here, your Aunt Marie Holden stood up, and found that she was the only one standing. Well, I don't mind telling a joke on myself now and then, and it would be no fun at all unless I could share it with the family.

There are dozen of those "rubber neck" cars, whose drivers all retail the same sort of innocent humor, and laugh at each other as they congregate before a "sight."

The crowds are so good natured, so willing to be guyed, that the chaffing seems to become a part of the sight seeing fun. Possibly it breaks the monotony of a conscientious viewing of the countless things one feels bound to see on a first visit to California.

The Panama-Pacific Exposition alone furnishes enough sight seeing material for months of looking. Here, as in the city of San Francisco, with its ten million dollar buildings, its broad, well paved, clean streets, its ocean and mountain setting, the abundance of details. It is too big, too vast to be accomplished in many visits.

The palace of Horticulture has the largest glass dome in the world, 152 feet in diameter, while the dome of St. Peter's at Rome, which used to seem large, is but 137 feet. There are eleven palaces, each covering acres. Machinery Hall is the largest building under one roof in the world. It covers nine acres.

In the Transportation Palace is the largest electric engine in the world, and the largest railway locomotive. In the Liberal Arts building is the largest typewriter. There are daily telephonic conversations between New York and San Francisco. As a three-minute talk costs $18, the line is not overcrowded by the average fair visitor.

The Food Products building has been called the "Palace of Nibbling Arts." It is one of the most interesting in the exposition because of its demonstration of processes. For instance, a flour company has installed a complete mill in which the wheat is ground and then made into every sort of cake or loaf by cooks of all nations, each in a characteristic booth.

This is a Fair of processes. Whereas, in the days of other fairs the products were shown, the Panama-Pacific shows you how the products came to be.

With almost every exhibit there is a moving picture machine, and a tiny darkened theatre, where you may sit and rest and watch the wonder grow. Lectures and lecturers abound. In the Palace of Education and Social Economy there are comparative exhibits, with lectures, on the educational development of all nations since 1905.

I was especially interested in the development of the American Indian, as shown in the various branches of this exhibit. Robert Wanamaker, by superb photography of the Indian in his every phase of life, has brought him vividly to our attention. Mr. Wanamaker explains that he has tried "to give an accurate historic and artistic exposition of the Indian life, manners, customs and conditions. I wish every American boy could see the Wanamaker photographs. A congress on Indian progress, under auspices of the northern California Indian Association was held in early August. It lasted one week, and Rev. Samuel Eliot, Boston, was its president. Indian education for efficiency, his housing, his relation to federal affairs, the future of his race, his religious side, were some if the topics considered by eminent authorities from all over our country. If all the enthusiasm of that week is preserved, the Indian is about to come into his own in North America. The most appealing statue in all the Fair stands before the Court of the Palms. It is called, "The End of the Trail," and has made famous the name of James Earle Fraser, its sculptor. It represents an Indian, sinking on his exhausted horse, and tells, better than words, the story of a vanishing race.

The Indian problem is artistically presented at San Francisco, but it is not all beautiful to the thinker.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

MOTHER EVE

The Duke of Egypt, says that little boys are born in glass factories in West Virginia at night. If the mother has the acquaintance with her boys, that she should have, they will surely not work in a factory without her consent. And mothers with means should see to it that all orphan boys and girls are placed in homes, where they will be properly trained to become useful men and women. I do not see why women refuse to undertake to goven our country, when the majority of them can govern a home. And in states where woman suffrage has been tried it seems that women are as easily beguiled as was their Mother Eve. In California, where women have been permitted to vote for some time, politics are in a critical condition. To purify politics women must be able to perform all the duties which fall on the shoulders of men. If the mothers of our country could only turn their whole time and attention to bringing up their boys to a full realization of the duties of a voter, I am sure that women would have more influence in governmental affairs than they were allowed to voice their sentiments at an election. By investigation I find that women who would be the best qualified to vote are almost unanimously against woman suffrage. If our friendly writer could but visit one of those states that have had woman suffrage for a number of years and see the vices and evils that go with women being permitted to vote, her mind would surely be changed.—J. R. Collins, W. Va.

AGAINST MOVIES

I am opposed to picture shows. In the first place, I see boys and girls of men and women going night after night, spending what they need at home. I understand that they put a picture of Jesus Christ on exhibition to make money to pay some unworthy man for running a show. In some places the church has not means to keep up expenses, while the members spend more money for the picture show than they do for the church. Aunt Eunice, come again. I see I don't indorse the picture show. I am down on whisky, and do not like the tobacco habit. I think it is very ugly to see girls in church with their mouth full of chewing gum. So you see I don't endorse chewing gum.—Z.

THE HOME INFLUENCE

One of our correspondents recently declared to say that three-fourths of the girls who go astray do so on account of the imperfections of their father's, mother's or some other and that has more effect either for good or bad than all the blood between Eve and Adam. Homes are the manufactories of men and women. As the homes are, so will the men and women be. The influence of the homes is just at the time in the life of the individual when the foundation of character is being laid, and when they are most easily formed. The life is always degraded or uplifted by the physical influences around it. Purity can never be produced by constant contact with impurity and refinement, but under such conditions coarseness of manner, habits and speech will inevitably result. A kindly heart, sensitive against evil, careful of proprieties, and desirous of moral and intellectual improvement, cannot be reared amid the darkness, dampness, disorder and discomfort, not to mention the intemperance and profanity found in too many homes of our people.

Among the first requisites of a good home is cleanliness. It has a moral as well as a physical effect. It is the root of many virtues, such as purity, delicacy and decency. Purity of thought and feeling result from habitual purity of body. Cleanliness breeds self-respect, which is the one virtue that makes men. Children should not grow up amid dirt, if we wish them to be men and women. They do not grow, well, as corn does in a rich loam soil. Dirt forms no part of our nature. It is hideous and disgusting; destructive to beauty and life. It makes children fretful, impatient, and bad tempered; by it men are degraded and made reckless. I believe cleanliness is a part of religion, at least it was among the eastern nations, and is yet among the Mohammedans. I have often thought that modern baptism would have more moral and physical effect for good if soap and hot water were used freely in the ceremony. "The body is the temple of the soul;" therefore must be cleansed and purified in order to be worthy of the shrine which in contains.—Henry Hess.

FROM A TEACHER

I attended the summer term at the Ohio Northern University at Ada, Ohio. Ada is a fine little school town, and is also the home of the present governor of Ohio, Frank B. Willis.

The university has now up-todate buildings. The Lehr Memorial, which was dedicated last May, contains the library, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. rooms, the apartments of the College of Commerce, College of Law, and a magnificent auditorium, seating 1,600 people.

I do not believe in women voting. I say if a woman votes let her take her place in the fields; let her take her gun and go to the war the same as her husband and brother. I do not think women are not good enough to vote. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred they are, but let women stay in their own places. If more wives and mothers would make their homes a place of love, peace and contentment, there would be fewer men voting for saloons and more happy homes.—A Teacher from Ohio.

NO NORTH, NO SOUTH

Having been a soldier myself, I am always interested in the letters from the "boys" who have served their country. If the letter shall be from one of the veterans from 1861 to 1865, I care not whether they wore the blue or the gray. They, and each of them, thought they were fighting for a cause that was just.

No section of our American government today is more loyal to the Union than we, the sons of ex-confederate soldiers. In the dark days of '61 and '62 my father was serving as a commissioned officer in the Confederate army and doing his duty as he then saw it.

In 1898, I, his son, was wearing the blue and was with the first American troops to land in Cuba, in the Spanish-American war, the first to hoist the stars and stripes on that sin-ridden and oppressed island.

The first landing on the island of Cuba, in this war, was on June 10, 1898, at Guantanimo bay, by the first battalion, United States marine corps. The first evening, June 10th, four companies of marines went ashore. The next morning the other two companies followed. The first evening, June 10th, the Spanish soldiers evacuated their riflepits and fell back into the mountains. We captured two obsolete cannon and a few other small arms. The real fighting opened up on the afternoon of July 11. Here the first young American marines' lives went out. One was pierced with four Spanish bullets, the other with 17.

Ensign Worth Bagley, of Raleigh, N. C., and four privates were the first to die in the war, but that was in the month of May, 1898, aboard the gunboat Dolphin.

Strange why historians cannot write an accurate history. The majority of the American people think the Seventh Army Corps, under General Shafter, made the first permanent landing on the island in the war with Spain. The "rough riders" belonged to the Seventh Army Corps also. Ninety-nine out of every one hundred Americans will tell you the "rough riders" made the first landing in the war with Spain. True, indeed, 12 days later, or on June 22, 1898, the "rough riders" First New York cavalry volunteers, did land with several other regiments of the Seventh Army Corps under General Shafter, of North Carolina.—Rev. Shipman, late Co. D, First Battalion, 21st M. C., N. C.

DEGRADING PICTURES

I see the moving picture question is still being agitated. I did not intend to express my views on this matter, but when I saw J. L. W. of Mich. against Aunt Eunice so strong, I thought I would venture in the battle and let Aunt Eunice know there were some on her side.

I, too, think it is a poor place for Christians, that is, I think we can make far better use of our time..

J. L. W. seems to take consolation in the fact that the movies must be all right because such honorable persons as mayors, judges and even ministers attend them, but these, even ministers, are not always safe examples for us to pattern after.

From a Christian standpoint I don't think there is enough good in the movies to counteract the harm, for we should shun the very appearance of evil. If they would show good, clean pictures, like they did a few years ago, I should like to go myself. I found them interesting, but they are too much along the dime novel style now and are degrading.—O. R. B., Mich.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

Yorkshire Pudding.

Yorkshire pudding will need three eggs, a half teaspoonful of salt and six tablespoonfuls of flour. Beat well, then reduce with sweet milk until a thin pour batter. Forty minutes before the roast is done pour off almost all of the fat in the pan, add the strained batter (pouring it either round or under the meat according to the rack used) and return to the oven. Baste several times with a little of the hot dripping. When done carefully cut the pudding in squares and serve it as a garnish round the meat.

Green Corn Chowder.

Green corn chowder calls for a quarter of a pound of chopped fat ham or salt pork. With it are slowly cooked two chopped onions. When beginning to change color add one quart of scraped or cut raw corn, one pint of diced raw potatoes, salt and pepper and a half pint of boiling water. Simmer slowly for 20 minutes, then add one pint of hot milk and a slight thickening of one tablespoonful each of flour and butter. When taken from the fire add a bowl of broken crackers.

Beef Steak Pie.

Flank steak or a slice from chuck or upper round can be utilized for the meat pie. Cut it in fingers, dredge each piece with salt and pepper. Should the amount be scant, pare, quarter and parboil a few potatoes. A few ounces of raw ham cut fine and added serve to improve the flavor. Make a rich biscuit crust and roll out almost a half inch thick. With this line a deep baking dish and fill with the prepared meat, etc. Add a half cupful of rich stock, fit on the top covering and bake in a moderate oven for an hour and a half, covering at first, that the crust may not become too brown. Have ready a quart of rich gravy. When the pie is taken from the oven pour carefully in as much as it will hold, serving the remainder separately.

Spiced Grapes.

For spicing, wash and stem the grapes, rejecting all that are imperfect. Pulp the grapes by hand, dropping the pulp into an agate kettle. Heat gently over a slow fire and stir frequently until the seeds readily separate, then press through a coarse sieve. To this sieved pulp add the skins, then measure. For four quarts allow a half pint of good cider vinegar, three pounds of granulated sugar, one ounce of whole cloves, a half ounce of cassia buds and two ounces of stick cinnamon. Tie the spices in a bit of cheesecloth, put into a kettle with the vinegar and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Add the grape mixture and boil until almost as thick as marmalade, then bottle and seal.

Peach Whip.

Peach whip calls for one cupful of pulp sweetened to taste. The whites of four eggs are whipped to a stiff dry froth and the pulp added, a spoonful at a time with long continuous beating until the mixture is very light. This is to be served at once with cream or a chilled boiled custard sauce.

Fish Chowder.

Clean about five pounds of any firm fleshed white fish, and cut it in large pieces. Chop fine a quarter of a pound of fat salt pork, put it in a skillet with two finely chopped onions and cook slowly until the onions begin to change color. In a kettle put alternate layers of the fish and one quart of sliced raw potatoes and strain over this the pork fat. When a whole fish is purchased boil the head and backbone in a quart of water for half an hour and strain this also into the kettle; otherwise use boiling water. Cover and simmer until the fish is done and the potatoes are tender—about 30 minutes. Season when partly done. Scald separately one quart of milk and thicken slightly with one heaping tablespoonful of flour mixed to a smooth paste with cold water. Add this to the contents of the kettle, stir in one pint of broken crackers, cover and simmer for a moment, then serve at once.

Baked Hominy.

To one pint of cold cooked hominy add two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, a good seasoning of salt, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of white pepper and one cupful and a half of milk, stirring well that there may be no lumps. Beat separately the white and yolks of four eggs, add the egg yolks with a half cupful more of milk to the hominy and beat well, then stir in the whites whipped to a stiff froth. Turn into a greased baking dish and brown in a hot oven for about half an hour. Serve at once.

STRIPES ALL THE GO AT HORSE SHOW IN EXCLUSIVE NEWPORT

MISS MIMI SCOTT AND MISS ELIZABETH SANDS

Newport, R. I., Sept. 10.—Stripes. Up and down, or across, anyway at all just so they are stripes and wide ones at that, are now the height of fashion here. Many striped dresses were seen in profusion at the horse show at the Casino. Miss Mimi Scott, in vertical stripes, and Miss Elizabeth Sands, in horizontal stripes, formed a striking and charming pair during the equine exhibition.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:
Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

PROHIBITION IN OREGON

I am a firm advocate of temperance, but cannot truthfully say that Oregon is a temperate state, though it stands in the prohibition columns. There seems to be a wide difference between temperance and prohibition. In the prohibitory law passed recently in this state and amended by the last session of the legislature, it allows each person in the state, over 21 years of age, to send and purchase in other states 20 quarts of beer or two quarts of whisky every 28 days. Think of it! Two hundred and forty quarts of beer per year, or 24 quarts of whisky! With 24 quarts of whisky one could make many gallons of intoxicating drink of the worst type.

The prohibitory law also allowed liquor shipped in for scientific, medicinal, mechanical and sacramental purposes. All of these can and no doubt will be abused. Why allow it shipped into the state, if we are going to have true prohibition? I cannot yet see where this law will aid the temperance cause in Oregon. Other states that are striving for prohibition should see that the law actually means temperance instead of prohibition in name only. Where liquors are allowed to be shipped in, is as bad as to have saloons. A few old "boozers" can send and get a barrel, and think of the drunkenness! Even children will get a taste for liquor, for not one word was said in our prohibitory law about giving liquor away, so the saloonkeeper in other states will pocket the money and we will have to endure the drunkenness. An instance where some young boys sent to another state and procured intoxicants and became drunk, came under my own personal observation, so I know "whereof I speak." I stand for temperance in all things; I do not believe in the use of liquor, tobacco, coffee, tea or habit forming drugs. None of the above are necessities, for I have perfect health and use none of them. Anything that is not useful to one's health should not be used, in eating, drinking or over-exertion of any kind that injures the health should be avoided as much as the use of liquors.—Laurelle of Oregon.

Glad to hear from you again. Come oftener.—M. H.

BETTER HOMES

I am a boy of 20 summers and live on a farm near the village of Flat Top, W. Va.

My hobby is more affection for home life. I believe in a home where only love exists, a home with its responsibilities and duties for all of its members, a home of union and sacrificing members.

I believe the drink habit is ruining more homes directly and indirectly than any one other thing.

I say with pride that West Virginia is now a dry state and hope that soon intoxicating drinks will be a thing of the past in all the world.

When this time comes, as we are encouraged to believe it shall, there will be more enjoyment of life for everyone than there is now.

I will close by asking all members of the Peace Page to join in the fight for better homes.—L. B., West Virginia.

GLORIOUS MONTANA

I note from a recent issue that Eva M. Coberly has written from Montana. Possibly she is from my "own home town." At any rate, enough can't be said in praise of Glorious Montana.

I live in Great Falls, commonly called "The ower City," because of its wonderful water power. Great Falls furnishes the electrical power for 40 towns and cities in the state. The city lies in a curve of the Missouri and all along the river are falls; first, Black Eagle Falls, then Crooked Falls, Rainbow Falls, and about 12 miles away are the Big Falls. The beautiful Giant Springs are about two miles from the city and are very popular for moonlight "weinie roasts" and "marshmallow toasts."

We also boast the highest smokestack in the world, 506 feet high, which is on the Boston and Montana copper smelter. Copper is brought from Anaconda to be smelted here. Our copper smelter itself is second to the largest in the world.

Within 60 miles are mountains with many delightful places for camping and from my porch I can see the distant peaks of the Rockies. The Glacier National Park is partly within the state. I haven't been through either of them yet, but I live in hopes.

Crops in Montana are very good this year. A "dry-lander" just told me the other day that their wheat was running 45 bushels to the acre and reports from all over the state are very favorable, excepting where the hail struck. Although the annual rainfall averages from 17 to 19 inches, there are several great irrigation projects within Montana nearing completion.

Another thing which proves that Montana is progressive: last fall woman's suffrage was voted in and this spring, just turned 21, I went proudly to the polls and cast my first ballot. Needless to say I didn't fold it right.

I notice a number of letters from teachers, but are there no stenographers who read The Blade? I am one of the old maid kind—not the gum-chewing, flirty kind, although I really think one as bad as the other.

I wish to thank the many contributors for their very interesting letters which we enjoy so much and also the Peace Page for printing them. —H. C., Montana.

Glad to hear from Montana, and hope more of you will write.—M. H.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:
All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

To Attend School.

We are two 17-year-old girl friends from southwest Virginia. We expect to go to high school in Clinchport about three miles from our home, after Christmas. Why don't more of the boys and girls from Scott county write and tell about the natural tunnel and what times we have when we go picnicking?—D. N. and M. Y., Va.

Faithful at School.

I am twelve years old and in the sixth grade. I have one sister and no brother. My father is dead; my grandfather has been taking The Blade eight years. I have four pets, one dog and three cats. I live between two big mountains, Big Steaky and Little Steaky. I have beautiful flowers. I go to Sunday school nearly every Sunday. I haven't missed a day of school yet.—Essie L. McCall, Tamassee, S. C.

Kill the Flies.

I am 15 years old, and live on a farm. I have a cat, rabbit, chickens and a cow for pets. I live seven miles from Cornell university and three miles from Tanghannock Falls, the highest falls in New York state. I see in The Blade where some readers wanted to know how to keep flies out of the house. I keep screens in all the windows and keep the screen door closed. If a fly gets in, I kill it.—B. E. Trumansburg, N. Y.

Huckleberrying.

I am writing this time to tell you of a huckleberry hunt. One morning my brother and I went to a friend's home. From there we went to the mountain. I love to look around, but didn't like to pick berries. We had to carry water in bottles with us because there wasn't any water high up on the mountain. About 12 o'clock we began to get warm and hungry. We started home and got there at 1:30. I didn't like to climb over the rocks and brush. I go to Sunday school at my school house. I would like to get cards and letters from every state in the Union.—Mary Lou Parcell, Sontag, Va.

Tennessee is Best.

You said that you wanted all of the boys and girls to write about a picnic. My father, sister and I came to Ohio. We went to the Richardson reunion at Yorkshire, Ohio. The people had their dinner and they had a nice picnic.

My home is in Tennessee. I live about ten miles from the Cumberland mountains. All of the girls and boys are telling hobbies. If I have any hobbies they are reading, writing and music.

I think the state of Tennessee is the very best. I like Ohio all right, but I love Tennessee better than any state I was ever in. I love the hills and flowers. My Grandfather Richardson, near Lazewell, Tenn., has an old house on his farm that was built by his uncle, William Richardson, in 1819, and it is well preserved yet. My mother is dead. My sister and I live with my Grandfather Richardson. My father works on the railroad.—Ida May Richardson, Tazewell, Tenn.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Laura Smith and Silva Hull, W. Va.

Opal J. Craig, 8, June 1, Velpen, Ind., helps her mother and walks a mile and a half to school.

Wealthy Gance, Fairview, W. Va., 13, June 23, twin, please.

Ida Hanna, 16, Persinger, W. Va., loves the birds, music and school.

Lucille Lynn, Louisiana, Mo., asks some games for the Junior society. She was 11 the 7th of December.

Verna Wright, Beaverton, Mich., asks "Sweet Bunch of Daisies."

Irene Potter 8, Sept. 10, and Normar Potter, 5 Sept. 29, Harrison Valley, Pa., ask cards.

Lessie Carter, Elkview, W. Va., asks cards.

Ruby Brown, N. C., 11, lives near the mountains.

Nadine Shumaker, 13, Louisiana, Mo., asks a game for her Junior society.

L. Clifton Parcell, 12, Aug. 23, Sontag, Va., goes to school in winter and helps his father in the summer.

OUR Correspondents

Mrs. B. W. of Ohio is the mother of three boys, but none for war. She is of the opinion that the mothers of this country should all stand against the sending of innocent boys into battle.

H. B. M. of West Virginia wants to know who it is that says that nature is a dull study. He likes to study nature and believes that the person who doesn't appreciate the beauties of nature is too lifeless to go out among the hills and valleys and get its real conception.

H. G. W. of Virginia lives in the country and doesn't like the city, preferring the pure country air of the woods in summer time.

Sylvia of New York says she has visited places where some of the greatest battles of the civil war were fought. She has looked from the heights where Meade concentrated his forces and could not be dislodged by the gallant charges of Longstreet's men. Now peaceful fields of growing grain can be seen where the cannon roared 50 years ago.

It made me glad to get that nice, long letter from you, School Ma'am of Missouri. Please don't wait so long again. Thank you for the kind personal greeting. I wrote you a year ago, but the letter was returned, so some time, when you write again, send me your address.

F. E. E. of Ohio hopes that Moonlight Reverie will change her mind about woman suffrage before she marries. F. E. E. doesn't believe the liquor traffic will ever be destroyed until women can vote.

Letters are desired from the men who belonged to the 18th Ohio battery by Mary of Mich. She would also like to read letters from Texas Bachelor and Reader from Pennsylvania again.

Little Sister says she is the oldest of a large family and knows what it means to work and make sacrifices. She works for other people to help support her own family. She considers it one of her greatest pleasures when she can buy something for the home. She gets help from her Bible and by silent prayers, this help coming at times when it seems that her heart would burst.

Mrs. R. M. Tenalt of Forest Grove, Ore., who recently sent in the poem, Vacant Chair, and its history, recalls the time when she, with other war widows, attended the normal school to prepare for teaching. They used to sing Vacant Chair, and it had a meaning for them in 1863.

Only 18 years old and made helpless by being paralyzed when small, and then suffering from typhoid fever, which left her in such a condition that she cannot walk a step, is the story of Orda M. Cobb of Higby, W. Va. She wants cards and letters and will answer as many as possible.

Lester Wesson of Park street, Florence, Ala., wants to hear from the Peace Page readers, as he gets lonely sitting all day long in his wheel chair. He is a farmer boy of 25 living with his half sister. He would like suggestions as to ways in which he can support himself, as he does not wish to live for himself alone. In his letter he gives an illustration of selfishness which he wishes to avoid. A man whose orchard was well grown decided to plant young trees. His wife told him not to, as he and she would never live to see them bear fruit. This is what Lester calls living for self and he says it will never do.

Mrs. A. T. Jackson of 1832 Third street, Napa, Cal., wants some reader to tell her where she can obtain an abbreviated form of Rip Van Winkle in verse. It is a child's book about 10 or 12 inches square.

POETS' CORNER

BY-AND-BY

By L. J. Bates.

Under the snow are the roses of June;
Cold in our bosoms the hopes of our youth;
Gone are the wild-birds that warbled in tune;
Mute are the lips that have pledged us their truth.
Wind of the winter night, lonely as I,
Wait we the dawn of the bright by-and-by.
Roses shall bloom again;
Sweet love will come again;
It will be summer-time, by-and-by.

Patience and toil are the meed of today—
Toil without recompense, patience in vain;
Darkness and terror lie thick on our way;
Our footsteps keep time with the angel of pain,
Wind of the winter night, for in the sky,
Watch for the day star of dear by-and-by.
Parchel lips shall quaff again;
Sad souls shall laugh again;
Earth will be happier, by-and-by.

Cruel and cold is the judgment of man—
Cruel as winter, and cold as the snow;
But, by-and-by, will the deed and the plan
Be judged by the motive that lieth below.
Wail of the winter wind, echo our cry,
Pray for the dawn of the sweet by-and-by,
When hope shall spring again;
When joy shall sing again;
Truth will be verified by-and-by.

Weary and heartsick we totter along;
Feeble the back, though the burden is large;
Broken the purpose, and hushed is the song;
Why should we linger on life's little marge?
Wind of the winter night, hush! and reply;
Is there, oh! is there a glad by-and-by?
Will dark grow bright again,
Burdens grow light again,
And faith be justified, by-and-by

Dreary and dark is the midnight of war;
Distant and dreamy the triumph of right;
Homes that are desolate, hearts that are sore,
Soon shall the morning-star gladden our sight.
Wail of the winter wind, so like a sigh,
Herald the dawn of the blest by-and-by.
Freedom shall reign again,
Peace banish pain again;
Right will be glorified, by-and-by.

NO TIMES LIKE THE OLD TIMES

(Oliver Wendell Holmes.)

There is no times like the old times
When you and I were young,
When the buds of April blossomed
And the birds of Springtime sung.
The gardens brightest glories
By Summer sun are nursed;
But, Oh! the sweet, sweet Violets
The flowers that open first?

There is no place like the old place
Where you and I were born,
Where we lifted up our eyelids
On the splendors of the morn!
From the milk white breast that warmed
Us; from the clinging arms that bore,
Where the dear eyes glistened o'er us
That will look on us no more.

There is no friend like the old friend,
Who has shared our morning days!
No greeting like his welcome,
No homage like his praise!
Fame is the scentless flower,
With gaudy crown of gold;
But friendship is the breathing Rose,
With sweets in every fold.

There is no love like the old love,
That we courted in our pride
Though the leaves are falling, falling,
And we're fading, side by side,
There are blossoms all around us
With colors of the dawn,
And we live in borrowed sunshine
When the light of day is gone.

There are no times like the old times—
They shall never be forgot!
There is no place like the old place—
Keep green the dear old spot!
There are no friends like the old friends,
May heaven prolong their lives!
There are no loves like the old loves—
God bless our loving wives!

NELLIE GRAY

There's a low, green valley on the old Kentucky shore,
Where I've whiled many mappy hours away,
A-sitting and a-singing, by the little cottage door,
Where lived my darling Nelly Gray.
Chorus.
Oh, my poor Nelly Gray, they have taken you away,
And I'll never see my darling any more;
I'm sitting by the river, and I'm weeping all the day,
For you've gone from the old Kentucky shore.

When the moon climbed the mountain and the stars were shining, too,
Then I'd take my darling Nelly Gray,
And we'd float down the river in the little red canoe,
While my banjo sweetly I would play.

One night I went to see her, but she's gone, the neighbors say,
The white man has bound her with his chain,
They have taken her to Georgia, there to wear her life away;
As she toils in the cotton and the cane.

My canoe is under water, and my banjo is unstrung,
I'm tired of living any more;
My eyes they shall look downward, and my song shall be unsung,
While I stay on the old Kentucky shore.

My eyes are getting blinded and I cannot see my way,
Hark! there's somebody knocking at the door;
Oh, my darling Nellie Gray, up in see my Nelly Gray,
Farewell to the old Kentucky shore.

Oh, by darling Nelly Gray, up in heaven there they say,
That they'll never take you from me any more;
I am coming, coming, coming, as the angels clear the way,
Farewell to the old Kentucky shore.
fight.

SHADOW OF THE PINES

We've wandered in the shadows of the pines, my love and I,
As the wind was blowing freshly from the sea;
But a sudden, fitful darkness came across the southern sky
And a shadow fell between my love and I.
Some hasty words were spoken, then almost unawares,
Hasty answers, then unthinking anger led,
But our heartsick, fruitless longing, and our weeping and our prayers
Ne'er can make these faults and cruel words unsaid.
Refrain.
Come back to me, sweetheart, and love me as before,
Come back to me, sweetheart, and leave me never more.
In life's dull pathway the sun no longer shines;
Come love and meet me in the shadow of the pines.

You took my ring I gave you, you cast a glance at me,
As you held the jeweled trinket in your hand,
Then you turned and tossed it in the waters of the sea,
Where the waves were splashing idly on the sand;
You went your way unheedingly, and tears I could not hide;
You went your way, and not a word did you say,
But my suffering heart was breaking
Underneath its mask of pride,
And the pine trees sigh in pity overhead.

JUANITA

Soft o'er the fountain
Ling'ring falls the southern moon,
Far o'er the mountain
Breaks the day too soon!
In thy dark eyes' splendor,
Where the warm light loves to dwell
Weary looks, yet tender,
Speak their fond farewell.
Nita! Jua-ni-ta, lean thou on my heart
Ask thy soul if we should part,
Nita! Jua-nita, lean thou on my heart

When in thy dreaming,
Moons like these shall shine again
And daylight beaming
Prove thy dreams are vain,
Will thou not, relenting,
For thine absent lover sigh?
In thy heart consecrating
To a prayer gone by?
Nita Jua-ni-ta!
Let me linger by thy side,
Nita Jua-ni-ta!
Be my own fair bride.

5 Women Avoid Operations

For years we have been stating in the newspapers of the country that a great many women have escaped serious operations by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it is true.

We are permitted to publish in this announcement extracts from the letters of five women. All have been recently received unsolicited. Could any evidence be more convincing?

1. HODGDON, ME.—"I had pains in both sides and such a soreness I could scarcely straighten up at times. My back ached and I was so nervous I could not sleep, and I thought I never would be any better until I submitted to an operation, but I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and soon felt like a new woman."—MRS. HAYWARD SOWERS, Hodgdon, Me.

2. SHELBYVILLE, KY.—"I suffered from a severe female trouble. My right side hurt me badly—it was finally decided that I must be operated upon. When my husband learned this he got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me, and after taking it a few days I got better and continued to improve until I am now well."—MRS. MOLLIE SMITH, R.F.D., Shelbyville, Ky.

3. HANOVER, PA.—"The doctor advised a severe operation, but my husband got me Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I experienced great relief in a short time. Now I feel like a new person and can do a hard day's work and not mind it."—MRS. ADA WILT, 303 Walnut St., Hanover, Pa.

4. DECATUR, ILL.—"I was sick in bed and three of the best physicians said I would have to be taken to the hospital for an operation as I had something growing in my left side. I refused to submit to the operation and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—and it worked a miracle in my case, and I tell other women what it has done for me."—MRS. LAURA A. GRISWOLD, 2437 East William Street, Decatur, Ill.

5. CLEVELAND, OHIO.—"I was very irregular and for several years my side pained me so that I expected to have to undergo an operation. Doctors said they knew of nothing that would help me. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I became regular and free from pain. I am thankful for such a good medicine and will always give it the highest praise."—MRS. C. H. GRIFFITH, 1568 Constant St., Cleveland, O.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliabiliay of any person or any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine of biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

LAVA IN VOLCANOES

I would like to know something about lava in volcanoes and where it comes from.—T. R. B., Shepherd, Mich.

The phenomena of vocanoes may be best understood by considering they are openings connect with spaces containing molten rock, which is forced upward in the crater by the action of steam or of permanent gases, or in some cases probably by movements of the earth's crust. The hypotheses which have been proposed to explain the origin of volcanoes are manifold. One assumption is, that the earth's interior holds in an unoxidized condition silicon and the metalic basis of the earth and alkalies, which, if brought in contact with the water of the ocean, would react violently with it, generating a great amount of heat and giving rise to the elements of the silicated minerals which make up the volcanic rocks, at the same time liberating in gaseous compounds the chlorine and the sulphur of the sea salts, together with free hydrogen. These, with aqueous vapors, by their elasticity, would rend the earth's crust. Some geologists adopt the view that the earth was originally in a fused condition, and that the interior is still intensely heated, and probably consists, at least to a great depth, of oxidized minerals not very unlike in composition to those at the surface. Some suppose that these materials immediately beneath a crust of no great thickness still remain in a state of igneous fusion, and are arranged in two layers, the lighter of feldspathic mater corresponding to the trachytes, and the heavier and inferior layer having the composition of the dolerites. From these two liquid strata it is imagined that the various volcanic rocks are ejected by movements in the earth's crust, allowing the escape from time to time of portions of the one or the other, or of admixtures of the two.

MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS

I would like to know the various sums of money appropriated by congress for the maintenance of the army and navy for the past several years.—W. S. S., Hookstown, Pa.

The army appropriations made by congress for each of the last seven years follows: In 1909, $95,382,247.61; 1910, $101,195,883.34; 1911, $95,440,567.55; 1912, $93,374,755.97; 1913, $90,958,712.98; 1914, $94,266,145.51; 1915, $101,019,212.50. Navy appropriations were as follows in 1909, $122,662,485 17; 1910,$136,935,199.05; 1911, $131,410,568.30; 1912, $126,405,509.24; 1913, $123,151,538.76; 1914, $140,718,434.53; 1915, $144,886,716.61.

Besides these appropriations others were made for forts and fortifications. These ranged from over $9,000,000 in 1909 down to over $5,000,000 in 1915.

DESERTION FROM ARMY

Tell what punishment is inflicted on a deserter from the United States army and if at the end of a certain time the charge against a deserter is withdrawn.—M. M., Crossville, Tenn.

In the United States, desertion in time of war from the army or navy is subject to court-martial, which nearly always means a sentence of death. Desertion under ordinary conditions is punishable by a dishonorable discharge and five years' hard labor. The United Sttes government offers a monetary reward for the arrest, usually ranging from $20 to $30. In every civilized country the laws of desertion are always severe, upon the man who abandons his duty, punishing him with the hardest discipline and sometimes death.

A man who was a deserter and never pardoned could be arrested and court-martialed, but it is very doubtful if the government would consider it worth the trouble after so many years. However, a deserter has forfeited his right to vote and hold office, and this penalty can be enforced against any deserter.

WELL KNOWN MEN

Please tell what the following four men are noted for: David Belasco, Sir Arthur Pinero, Eugene Walter and George M. Cohan.—V. L., Lambsburg, Va.

David Belasco, Eugene Walter and George M. Cohan are all well known in this country from their connection with the theatrical world. Sir Arthur Pinero is an Englishman. Belasco is a dramatic author and producer of many plays, the casts of which contain many stars. Pinero and Walter are both playwrights, while Cohan is both a playwright and an actor.

LETTERS OF JUNIUS

I would like to know something about the letters of Junius and who was supposed to be the author of them.—H. G. M., Russellville, Tenn.

Junius was the signature of an English political writer, whose letters appeared in the Public Advertiser, a London weekly, between Jan. 21, 1769, and Jan. 21, 1772. These letters were all on politics, and antagonized the then British ministry and public men who supported its policy. They contain some of the most effective specimens of invective to be found in literature. Their lucid diction, epigrammatic sarcasm, and fierce personal attacks, arrested the attention of the government and of the public. As Junius, in them, showed a minute knowledge of court secrets, it was evident he must be intimately acquainted with the measures and intrigues of the ministry, and with every domestic incident of the court. Every effort was made to discover who the writer was, but all failed. Even the publisher of the paper never knew who he was, and never saw him—all communication being by letter. The letters can be obtained in book form. It is the general trend of opinion that Sir Philip Francis was the author, but this has never been conclusively proved.

ECZEMA CURE

If there was a cure for eczema published in this department some time ago will you please print it again?—T. B. S., Shippensville, Pa.

Eczema is perhaps the most obstinate of all skin diseases and its cure is one of the most difficult to accomplish. Sometimes the best skin specialist fails to gain any power over the disease. At other times corrections of minute errors in diet will bring about a cure. The only household remedies that could be recommended are those that relieve the itching. One of the best of these is carbolic acid in weak solution—two or three per cent. This may be applied on a bit of absorbent cotton. Special care should be taken not to enclose a particular part completely with the weak carbolic acid. Non-irritating powders such as calamine and oxide of zinc are often useful. When the disease becomes chronic it is apt to be extremely obstinate.

TRANSCENDENTAL PHILOSOPHY

Could you tell me something about transcendental philosophy in these columns?—E. W. O., Mitchell, Ind.

Transcendental philosophy is the type of philosophy which holds intelligence to be the creative activity in the real world. H. W. Wright, of Cornell University, says that to be able to understand the use of the term transcendtnal during the past century, we must refer back to Kant, and his distinction between transcendental and transcendent. Kant applied the term transcendent to such ideas as he believed were beyond the range of any possible experience. On the other hand, he designated as transcendental those elements which were necessary constituents of experience, but which could not come from sense-perception. These transcendental elements are the organizing principles or concepts which are the inherent property of the mind as an active intelligence. Such organizing principles could never be furnished by sensation, for it is only by their agency that the material of sensation is built up into comprehensible experience. Thus Kant maintained that the world of actual experience is the result of our own mental construction, and consequently that this world is formed according to the laws of thought. Just because it is such a thought construction Kant did not believe that the world of our experience had true reality. This true reality, he affirmed, exinsts beyond the world of experience and we can know nothing of it except its existence. Thus for Kant the transcendental represented that activity of intelligence which is instrumental in the construction of human experience, but not in the production of reality. Kant's successors of the Idealistic school (Fichte, Schelling and Hegel) rejected his theory of ultimate reality beyond experience, and held that the true and only reality was given within the unity of experience. Since the world of experience is formed according to the active principles of intelligence, these transcendental principles become, in this case, active not only in the construction of experience, but also in the construction of reality. Thus in the first half of the last century, transcendental acquired a broad and important meaning, signifying, in general, a spiritual interpretation of the universe, and more strictly, that philosophy which affirms the activity of reason or intelligence, in the nature and development of reality. Chiefly through the writings of Coleridge and Carlyle, the ideas of Kant and his successors were made known in England. Through the same medium the transcendental philosophy became known to America, and inspired a definite movement in New England. This movement, called New England transcendentalism, was a reaction from the prosaic orthodoxy and utilitarianism of the time toward a deeper and more ideal interpretation of reality. W. E. Channing and Ralph Waldo Emerson were prominent in the inauguration of this movement, and there became associated in it a remarkable coterie of congenial spirits. The Transcendental club, founded in 1836, and Brook Farm, a social community organized in 1840, were immediate results of the movement. The Journal of Speculative Philosophy, founded in 1871 and the Concord School of Philosophy (1879) were later expressions of the same. The philosophy of this school was not systematically set forth, nor was is derived from German sources. It was an idealism, rather vague, and often incoherent, which owed almost as much to the philosophy of Plato and the Neo-Platonic mystics, as to modern thought.

FLAX CULTURE

Please tell something of the growing of flax and the method by which it is made into cloth.—W. C., Amherst, Va.

To grow flax a deep, well-tilled soil in high state of fertility is required, such as moist, deep, strong loams upon upland. Since a wet soil is disastrous clays are avoided, and a soil filled with seeds of weeds is equally fatal to flax culture. The common seed of oil-mills should never be used for fibre culture. When flax is grown for the production of seed alone, to be sold to the oil mills, the ground is seeded at the rate of two to three pecks to the acre. For fibre culture one and one-half to three bushels is the proper quantity per acre.

When the plant is about two inches high the weeding begins, as no fine flax can be grown if the crop is choked with weeds. Flax is harvested by pulling the straw out of the ground, roots and all, and then laying it in handfuls to dry. Afterwards it is made in bundles which are stacked in the field. And then the final process of retting takes place, there being three methods of doing this. Dew retting is the simplest and least careful, the straw being spread over the field like hay to be soaked by the dew and the elements. Pool retting is practiced by soaking the straw in pools of stagnant water, the softest water giving the best results. Retting in running water is the third method. The famous Courtrai flax of Belgium is retted in the sluggish and murky waters of the river Lys. The straw, in bundles, is placed in large crates and weighted with paving stones until the crates sink sufficiently to fully cover the flax. This flax is the finest in the world, being very light in color, clean and even, and shows a superior tensile strength. The flax is given two immersions, the straw being taken from the crates and carefully dried before the second immersion.

The first operation in cleaning or extracting the fibre is to pass the straw through a breaker, which loosens the woody portion of the stem and reduces them to fragments to facilitate the next step, the scutching, which whips out the chive and all waste matters and leaves the pure flax fiber. Machinery is now used in scutching which was formerly done by hand. The scutched flax is then hackled or dressed by repeated combings which removes the short and broken or tangled fibre, these combings producing tow. Each hackling adds to the quality of the fibre and as a result to the cost. Flax is usually imported in the scutched form, the hackled flax known as dressed line.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY

Please give an account of rural free delivery in these columns and tell when it was establishel.—B. F. E.—Chavies, Ala.

After various experiments rural free delivery was definitely established in this country in 1902. Previous to that in 1863 free delivery of the mail was begun. It now prevails in practically all cities and towns having postal receipts of not less than $10,000 annually and meeting certain other conditions in respect to paved sidewalks and numbered houses. When rural free delivery was inaugurated the system was begun in a small way but has been rapidly extended. Now, according to the report of the postmaster-general, this service held on June 30, 1910, 41,079 routes in operation. This required the services of 40,997 carriers and entailed expenditures during the preceding year of $36,844,965.61. According to the report the rural free delivery service, next to the low postage on second class mail, is responsible for the principal inroad into the profits of the postal system.

The establishment of the routes is wholly within the discretion of the postmaster general. Action is usually taken upon application made to him by persons interested or by the local postmaster. The application must be supported by at least 150 persons, representing at least 75 per cent of the families living on the proposed route. The reral carriers are selected through the civil service commission.

MOUND BUILDERS

Will you please give a description of the mound builders in this country?—S. W., Aurora, Ill.

Mound builders is a general term popularly applied by antiquarians and ethnologists to the aboriginal race of people residing in the American continent, and by whom the various earthworks, called Indian mounds, forts, etc., were constructed.

The architectural remains of the mound builders are to be found in each of the grand divisions of the continent. That portion of the United States which lies between the Appalachians and Rocky mountains presents in three groups at once the oldest and rudest monuments of by-gone times, the first group extending from the Allegheny to the waters of the Missouri; the second occupying the Mississippi valley; and the third, stretching from South Carolina to Texas. These several groups consist of numberless mounds, the circumvallations of earth and stone—1,500 of the latter and 10,000 of the former being said to exist in Ohio alone. The erections themselves range from 5 to 30 feet in height, while the areas enclosed vary from 20 to 40 acres and one in Arkansas is said to embrace a square mile. Whether these colossal structures were intended for worship or defense, it is impossible to decide; more probably, however, they were of military character, provided with cisterns for water.

The mounds were constructed in various shapes, such as conical, elongate or wall-like, pyramidal and effigy. Most of the burial mounds are conical in shape with a low, broad or round top. The well-like mounds are earthworks with the appearance of walls. The typical form of the pyramidal mounds is a truncated quadrangular pyramid. Some are circular however, and a few are irregularly pentagonal distinguished by the flat top. Some have terraces extending outward from one or two sides, and others a ramp or roadway leading up to the level surface.

MISCELLANEOUS

E. G. R., Troutville, Va.—We know nothing of what you mention concerning Robert E. Lee's mother.

J. I. H., Jonesboro, Tenn.—The oil fields of Oklahoma are located in the northern prairie of that state.

M. L. P., Crassville, Tenn.—We have no description of the cave you mention.

B. M. L., San Diego, Cal.—The term "freedom of the seas" concerns the right of a nation's commerce to traverse the waters of the ocean unmolested. England is said to rule the seas, because the size of its fleet of warships enables it to block the commerce of any nation at war with it.

On European Battle Front With New Yorker and Foreign Legion

Dear Dad—I wish they had some of those trench digging machines World's Advance tells about, because I have dug 1,000 miles of trenches, or nearly that many. They are constantly digging new and repairing old trenches, so now we have an elaborate system of underground streets.

After I sent my last letter we got orders to pack all our stuff and be ready to move during the night. About midnight a French regiment relieved us and we started to march. It was a very disagreeable night. Coupled with chilly, penetrating fog and the rather forced march, we were fatigued when we reached a small town at 5 a. m. and we of the fifteenth esquand (squad) were assigned to a sort of cow shed. The ground was as hard as a rock and cold. We turned in, but as tired as we were, it was impossible to get much sleep. Outside there was a small yard with a squad kitchen on one side and our quarters on the other.

I'll stop here a second to say a word about the men in our squad. The corporal could be most anything, but I think he is Arab-French. He is a quiet fellow and O. K. There are four legionnaires with us; one of them has served 15 years with the Legion and the other about 10. They are both naturalized Frenchmen and fast friends.

The old timer has a huge beard and is a very quaint character. I enjoy watching him; he reminds me so much of those gnomes which used to interest me when I was small. The other fellow is small and very brown. The way they confide in each other is ludicrous. When one has an imaginary illness he takes the other aside, and the way they put their heads together and sympathize with each other is laughable. As they share their sorrows they also share their joys.

You buy their kind of joy by the canteen, and believe me they are a joyous pair. The old fellow has been joyous for about 15 years.

A Free-for-All Fight.

We have two Italian brigands. One is a big husky fellow and the other is a typical dramatic villain—good looking, dashing and all that stuff. We have an Italian kid with us, but he is only a nuisance. The two brigands take an interest in him to the extent of continually kicking and cuffing him around. Well, as I was reading your magazine I heard a noise in the yard, and upon going out found the six-foot corporal slugging the five-foot-five legionnaire. I was glad to see it, because the little fellow needs a beating. He talks too much. Weeks was out there, but he did not like the unevenness of the fight, so interfered. The big brigand then came up and hit the little legionnaire a beaut, knocking him across the yard. The little fellow got up just in time to be knocked back across the yard, and the big fellow was going to repeat the performance when Weeks interfered again.

By this time we were all out in the yard enjoying the fun. The argument got hot and finally, as usual, the peacemaker got a wallop on the jaw. The American section acted as if they were all hit, and, in fact, they were if on eof them was hit. In about a second it was the biggest free-for-all I was ever in or hope to be in. We battled around the yard to a fare-you-well, and in no time the guard was on the scene with fixed bayonets, but we still kept on.

In a lull in the action I happened to look around in time to see the villianous looking bandit picking up a brick. I made a bee-line for him and received a good clout on my bean for my trouble. The guards eventually separated us, but we carried the day.

I landed at the infirmary and had my head bandaged. They locked Pavelka up, but he should have come with me, as a friend of the bandit's hit him on the forehead with a dishpan. He needed bandaging and was sent back immediately. We all shook hands and called it square.

The Three Brothers Who Met Death Side by Side.

The next day we marched to the railroad and came north. It was a wretched trip, as we were overcrowded. We disembarked at a town called Aubigny, but located in another town. At night we used to march down to the trenches and work. It was very dangerous. One night the third fellow from me was hit in the stomach. It is good to work when in those conditions, as work takes the mind from the bullets. Inaction under fire is a terrible strain on the nerves.

Champagne district is not a circumstance to this; the outposts here are only 50 yards apart, and at night we go out on the field and lie down, four hours at a stretch, to guard against a surprise.

We went back to a small town, arriving there at 10 a. m. At 1 a. m. the following morning we were routed out; at sunlight we reached the third line of trenches, and at 5 a. m. the bombardment commenced.

You remember in my letter from Lyons I spoke about three brothers from Argentina and how inseparable they were. Well, they are inseparable even in death, as they were killed side by side. Our regiment, the 1st, lost heavily in killed and wounded, not more than half coming back. One of the Belgian legionnaires and the little Italian kid I spoke about were too frightened to leave our trenches.

After leaving our trenches and crossing the Germans', which were battered to pieces by the bombardment, our first stop was in the shelter of a road. Here the good-looking bandit, the fellow who hit me with the brick, became reckless and tried to survey the landscape; he was killed instantly by a bullet through the heart.

No convulsive tossing of the arms one reads about or sees in the movies; he just sank down and it was all over.

Soon after we left this position the other bandit was shot through the leg. There was absolutely no ill feeling between us on account of our scrap.

The Ty Cobbs of the Battle Line.

We advance by sections; when the order comes we jump up, and, carrying the sacks as a shield, run about 100 feet. Talk about Ty Cobb sliding into second base, it isn't a circumstance to the way I hit the grit, and what a strain it was to the nerves waiting for our turn to advance again, fellows all around being hit. In a couple of cases I have seen men almost lifted from the ground, so hard were they hit.

One fellow, very near me, got hit and began to squeal; almost immediately a second bullet hit him and he made for the rear on all fours, crying like a baby.

The field was full of such sights. But compared to the shells the bullets are nothing. Give me most anything but an artillery bombardment. Shortly after we gained the crest of the hill their artillery came up and began firing on us. It was terrible.

The way these shells would tear by and dig a hole five feet deep was enough for the most solid nerves. At nightfall we intrenched, but were on the watch all night. The next day the artillery opened on us again and their infantry started an attack, but we stood firm and smeared them. We were relieved that night and returned to Mont St. Eloi; this town, however, was in range and the Germans shelled us at intervals, but with no material damage. RUSSELL.

(The above refers to the battle at La Targette, May 9, 1915.)

Theodore Roosevelt and John Hay

William Roscoe Thayer in Harper's Magazine.

JOHN HAY had the unique fortune of serving President Lincoln as private secretary and President Roosevelt as secretary of state. He was a youth when he lived in the White House with Lincoln; he had passed threee-score when he accepted Roosevelt's urgent invitation, after McKinley's death, to continue at the head of the state department.

In 1889, on being appointed by President Harrison a member of the national civil service commission, Roosevelt moved to Washington, where he quickly make a place for himself, mixing cheerily with all sorts of men, equally at home with cabinet officers and cowboys; surprising some, puzzling others, amusing nearly all.

I have heard Rudyard Kipling tell how he used to drop in at the Cosmos club at 10:30 o'clock or so in the evening, and then young Roosevelt would come and pour out projects, discussions of men and politics, criticisms of books in a swift and full volumed stream, tremendously emphatic and enlivened by bursts of humor.

"I sat in the chair opposite," said Kipling, "and listened and wondered until the universe seemed to be spinning round and Theodore was the spinner."

At the close of the Spanish war Mr. Hay, then ambassador to Great Britain, said in a letter of greeting and congratulation to the colonel of the Rough Riders:

"When the war began I was like the rest; I deplored your place in the navy, where you were so useful and so acceptable. But I knew it was idle to preach to a young man. You obeyed your own daemon, and I imagine we older fellows will all have to confess that you were in the right. As Sir Walter wrote:

"One crowded hour of glorious life
Is worth an age without a name.

"You have written your name on several pages of your country's history, and they are all honorable to you and comfortable to your friends."

The following letter, written some four years before Mr. Hay's death while Roosevelt was President, shows how Hay's sense of humor enabled him to refer playfully to a matter which, in Berlin, seemed monstrously important. The kaiser had had struck off medals to commemorate the glories of the German army in China, and apparently the official of the German embassy who was ordered to present one of these tokens to President Roosevelt, was almost overpowered at the honor which the President was about to receive:

"Count Quadt has been hovering around the state department in ever-narrowing circles for three days, and at last swooped down upon me this afternoon, saying that the foreign office, and even the palace, Unter den Linden, was in a state of intense anxiety to know how you received his majesty's Chinese medal, conferred only upon the greatest sovereigns.

"As I had not been authorized by you to express your emotions, I had to sail by dead reckoning, and, considering the vast intrinsic value of the souvenir—I should say at least thirty-five cents—and its wonderful artistic merit, representing the German eagle eviscerating the black dragon, and its historical accuracy, which gives the world to understand that Germany was IT and the rest of the universe nowhere, I took the responsibility of saying to Count Quadt that the President could not have received the medal with anything but emotions of pleasure commensurable with the high appreciation he entertains for the emperor's majesty, and that a formal acknowledgment would be made in due course. He asked me if he was at liberty to say something like this to his government, and I said he was at liberty to say whatever the spirit moved him to utter.

From January 1, 1904, until a few days before his death on July 1, 1905, John Hay kept a diary, from which I extract the most interesting passages about Mr. Roosevelt:

March 1—At the cabinet meeting today the President said someone had written asking if he wanted to annex any more islands. He answered "about as much as a gorged anaconda wants to swallow a porcupine, wrong end to."

April 26—At the cabinet this morning the President talked of his Japanese wrestler who is giving him lessons in jiu-jitsu. He says the muscles of his throat are so powerfully developed by training that it is impossible for any ordinary man to strangle him. If the President succeeds, once in a while, in getting the better of him, he says, "Good! lovely!"

May 8—The President was reading Emerson's Days, and came to the wonderful closing line: "I, too late, under her solemn fillet saw the scorn."

I said, "I fancy you do not know what that means." "Oh, do I not? Perhaps the greatest men do not, but I in my soul know I am but the average man, and that only marvelous good fortune has brought me where I am."

June 21—The President returned from Valley Forge yesterday, and we all congratulated him at the cabinet meeting today on his sermon on Sunday. It seems it was entirely impromptu, Knox having asked him to speak only just before church time. K. says the question what is to become of Roosevelt after 1908 is easily answered, he should be made a bishop.

October 17—I lunched at the White House—nobody else but Yves Guyot and Theodore Stanton. The President talked with great energy and perfect ease the most curious French I ever listened to. It was absolutely lawless as to grammar and occasionally bankrupt in substantives; but he had not the least difficulty in making himself understood, and one subject did not worry him more than another.

October 23—The President came in this morning badly bunged about the head and face. His horse fell with him yesterday and gave him a bad fall. It did not occur to me until after he had gone that I had come so near a fatal elevation to a short term of the presidency. Dei avertite omen!

November 5—This morning the President published his answer to Parker's stupid slanders. (Judge Alton B. Parker, Democratic candidate for President had accused Mr. Roosevelt of employing a large corruption fund). I was sorry for the necessity of it, but of course he could not let these blatant falsehoods go uncorrected, and nobody but him could give a satisfactory answer. I wrote a letter about it myself, but did not print it, as I felt sure that Parker would continue to say Roosevelt admitted his guilt by silence. So the only way was to give him the lie direct—and I think the President did it very effectively.

November 12—J. B. Bishop told me today of the tumultuous dinner last night at the White House, and the speechless amazement of John Morley at the faconde of the President. He said afterward to Bishop: "The two things in America which seem to me most extraordinary are Niagara Falls and President Roosevelt."

February 27—The President asked to dine at the White House, as Root was to be there, and he wanted to talk over Santo Domingo. After dinner we went to the study upstairs and for two hours went over the whole business. The President sent for his stenographer and distated a brief message he proposes to send to the senate next week. It was a curious sight. I have often seen it, and it never ceases to surprise me. He storms up and down the room, dictating in a loud and oratorical tone, often stopping, recasting a sentence, striking out and filling in, hospitable to every suggestion, not in the least disturbed by interruption, holding on stoutly to his purpose, and producing, finally out of these most unpromising conditions a clear and logical statement, which he could not improve with solitude and leisure at his command.

Secretary Hay's health, which had been visibly declining for several months, now showed such alarming symptoms that his physicians prescribed for him a complete rest from official duties and treatment at Nauheim.

On March 3 he sent the President a ring, with this note:

Washington, March 3, 1905.

Dear Theodore: The hair in this ring is cut from the head of Abraham Lincoln. Dr. Taft cut it off the night of the assasination, and I got it from his son—a brief pedigree.

Please wear it tomorrow; you are one of the men who most thoroughly understand and appreciate Lincoln.

I have had your monogram and Lincoln's engraved on the ring.

BURTON NOW FOR BETTER DEFENSE

Former "Small Army and Navy" Man Converted as Result of War.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Former Senator Burton of Ohio, candidate for the Republican nomination for president, declared himself in favor of adequate national defense in an interview here yesterday. This is a radical change of attitude on the part of Mr. Burton, who throughout his career in the senate was known as a "small navy and army" man.

After considering the question of national defense he is inclined to favor the establishment eventually in this country of a system of universal military training along the lines of the Swiss plan.

New Condition Confronts U. S.

"No man," said the former senator, "should be deterred by any opinion as to national defense held before the war befell the world. All conditions have changed and will continue to change. A new condition confronts us.

"In approaching the great question of national defense and adequate preparedness we must first realize the great importance to the world of the European war. We must realize that out of the war may come an era of militarism and every nation may be bristling with armament. If this is to come true, then we must be ready.

"On the other hand, the conflict in Europe may be decisive, and the world be thoroughly sick of it, and an era of great peace may prevail and nations may decide that justice, instead of arms, should make decisions. This, of course, would be best of all. After the Thirty Years' war the beginnings of international law came. After Napoleon there was peace for a long term of years.

War Should Be to Finish.

"So by a study of the analogies of other wars it is seen that there may be a period of peace, and I accent the word 'may,' but the possibilities are serious. Reluctant as I am to say so, it may be better for the present war to be fought to a finish. If there is no decisive result the armies may go home and prepare all over again for the finish fight, and the world will see heavier armaments than ever.

"And then world conditions may be such that we might be drawn into the maelstrom against our will, and with all the other nations armed to the teeth we must not be weak. In the language of the man on the street, we must have enough 'front' to keep the other fellow from daring to tread on our toes.

"So I say that steps must be taken for an adequate defense, for whatever defense is proper to protect our nation. We are not justified in presuming that there will be a period of militarism, nor are we safe in conjecturing an era of peace. The probabilities are for peace, but the dangers for something else are great and should be given due weight.

U. S. Should Not Be Scared.

"We have millions of men and should not be scared. What should be the exact program for armies and navies I would not attempt to say offhand, but I do believe in a well balanced navy. Our country is a rich prize. What would be more foolish than to allow its coasts to be so weakly guarded as to attract the possible armed hordes that would seek for brighter fields after the European countries have been devastated?

"The appeal should be to the patriotism of the people, and in making the decision as to what constitutes adequate defense, we should cast aside all considerations except those required by the new world conditions. No opinions we have cherished in the past should deter us from protecting our national honor.

"We ought not to be influenced or alarmed so as to put ourselves on a military footing comparable to the countries of Europe, but a rational degree of preparedness is necessary."

FOREST RANGERS FIGHT BOTH FIRE AND SNAKES

Reptiles, Driven From Home, Put Up a Battle.

Following an outbreak of fire in the Shasta national forest, in California, three rangers started pellmell over the brush and rocks to extinguish the blaze. When they had almost reached it they found their way blocked by a writhing wall of rattlesnakes The heat had driven the reptiles out from among the rocks and they were sore and ready for a fight.

It was then early in the afternoon, and according to a report sent out by the forest department, the men battled with the angry snakes until late in the evening. Some of the rattlers cut off their retreat and they could neither advance nor go backward. All they could do was fight for their very lives.

Finally the battle ended happily. By the time the sun went down the three men had killed all the snakes, and within three hours after sunset they completely extinguished the fire. The official report did not state how many snakes had been slaughtered, but it did say that some were very large ones, with from 12 to 15 rattles.

Forest employes report their work is handicapped to an unusual extent this year by poisonous snakes. So great has become the hazard that the forest service has arranged for the purchase and distribution among the employes of a pocket instrument for the treating of snake bites.

In one end of the instrument, which is carried in a small case, is a short blade with which to make a fresh incision in the snake bite. In the other end is a drug all ready to be applied to the reopened wound The forest service has heard, of course, of the great American specific for snake bites which is reddish in color and carried in pints and quarts, but it has no faith in that remedy.

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2057 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Jubilee Sale on our 5,000 bargains. Secret terms and extra credit. See page three.

SEES ARMAMENT AFTER WORLD WAR

King Alfonso Says Independence Hangs on Armed Force.

Paris, Sept. 8.—Disarmament will come at the end of the world war, is the opinion of King Alfonso of Spain. The nations will arm more than ever when the European conflict has come to an end, the Spanish ruler is quoted as saying to Senor Cevellier, an Argentine writer, in an interview published in the Espana Review.

"If I do not deceive myself," King Alfonso is quoted as saying, "the people of Spain will play after the conflict will be such that her progress, hitherto accomplished at a snail's pace, will be increased to a tremendous speed."

"The same progress may be expected for all humanity, if the war results in general disarmament," observed the South American.

"Oh, no," replied the king. "After the war, the nations will arm more than ever. When one sees a country like Belgium, neutralized by all the nations, eventually finding no other defense than her own armed force, it is easy to understand that the other countries, big and little, realize that to exist it is indespensible to work in times of peace and surround themselves with the most positive of guarantees."

King Alfonso said he had been forced to abandon plans for a visit to America because of the war.

"It was my long cherished dream to pay a visit to America," he said. "But now I cannot go for years. It is impossible to predict when this war will end. But when it does, our work will begin."

Commenting on Socialism, King Alfonso said:

"Even the pacificists will recognize after this war, there are no better safeguards for right in international questions than foresight and strength. I think Socialism will become daily more governmental and that the Socialists will obtain satisfaction by legal methods rather than by violence."

ASTHMA AND HAY FEVER REMEDY FREE.
Remarkable cures effected from one bottle. Write D. J. Lane, Box 614, St. Marys, Kans., and tell him that you will try a bottle of his newly perfected remedy on his guarantee to charge you nothing if it doesn't cure, but that you will gladly pay him $1.00 for this bottle when you are completely cured.—Adv.

LEAVE TO HELP THE RUSSIAN

Engineers from U. S. Will Aid in Slavs Assemble Locomotives.

New York, Sept. 13.—The Russian American liner Dwinsk sailed last evening for Archangel with 403 passengers and 8,000 tons of cargo. Among the passengers on board were three engineers from the Baldwin Locomotive works, who will superintend the assembling of 250 locomotives to be used on the new Petrograd-Kola railroad.

This railroad will give the Russians an all-year communication with the outside world.

Seward B. Utter, a member of the Curtiss Aeroplane Co., also sailed to superintend the assembling of the aeroplanes built by his company.

SARAH IS COMING, ANYWAY

Finds Difficulty in Getting Acted for Her Company.

Paris, Sept. 13.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has postponed for two months her forthcoming tour of the United States.

Asked regarding a report she had conceled her American engagement Mme. Bernhardt telegraphed the Associated Press from her residence at Andernos as follows:

"I am not abandoning my tour of America. I have asked for two months time in order to form a new company as all the actors who were with me in my previous tour are serving in the army, four having been killed. Vive la France!"

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SHOWING REDUCTION ABOUT 100 POUNDS

I will send full testimonials with names and addresses of a legion of men and women whose weight has been reduced the extent they desired, also a FREE PROOF TREATMENT and BOOK on OBESITY TO FAT PEOPLE, all free in plain wrapper, postage paid. Costs absolutely nothing! A post-card will bring all. Dr. F. T. BROUGH, 20 E. 22d St., 30E, New York. (Licensed physician by the State of New York)

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To prove our unequalled quality, we will let you order at the wholesale price, a Sample Suit or even a pair of pants as low as $2.25—and no extra charges even for the biggest peg top styles. You can now make more quick money and buy your own fine tailored clothes cheaper than you ever thought possible. We prepay the charges on every order and don't keep a cent of any customer's money unless he is well pleased. Let us send you this fine sample outfit and show you how to take the most perfect measures for the finest tailoring on the market. Write us today.

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This Phonograph will play any 6 inch to 10 inch VICTOR or COLUMBIA or other make flat disc record. Wagire this Phonograph and a Record for selling only 30 packages of Post Cards at 10 cents per package. Order today. We trust you. SEND NO MONEY. All goods and premiums sent by parcel post prepaid. Herman & Co., 2310 Lincoln Av., B 206 Chicago

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Would You Accept This 30 Day Offer?

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Standard of the World. Endorsed by Government and Railway Officials. Harris-Goar's enlarged easy credit plan enables you to own one of these superb Elgin Watches now.

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Now, during this Special Sale, is the time to buy this elegant 17-Jewel Elgin. Thoroughly factory tested, fitted in a beautiful Gold Strata case, factory stamped and guaranteed 25 years, hand engraved, plain polished or with your own monogram, and our startling offer is to send you this celebrated 1915 Model free of charge for your inspection and approval.

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Because we want to prove to you that the great volume of our business actually enables us to do better by you than any other watch or diamond house in the world and that on this particular watch, we save you nearly half, for it sells regularly at $20 to $22, while our

Special Price is only $12.75

We don't want you to send one cent. Not a penny. Merely give us your full name and address that we may send you this superb 17-Jewel Elgin on approval, and if after you receive it and want to keep it, then we ask you to pay us the small sum of

Only $2.00 a Month

But, if after you have worn it 30 days free and don't want to keep it, send it back at our expense. You assume no risk whatever. You do not buy or pay one cent until we have placed the watch right in your own hands for your own decision. We want no security, no interest, no red tape—just common honesty among men.

3 Fine Books FREE!

Mr. Harris wants to send you his three latest BOOKS FREE—one the story of "The Diamond," its discovery, where and how mined, cut and marketed, the other "Facts vs Bunk" or all about the watch business, both at home and abroad; also our Big Free Illustrated Watch and Diamond Book. Write today—Do it now!

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ENGLISH DEFICIT; CONSCRIPTION UP

Parliament Must Wrestle With Pensions and Fund for Warfare.

London, Sept. 13.—Three big, vital questions of national interest will be up for consideration when parliament convenes, probably tomorrow. They are:

1—Soldiers' pensions.
2—The budget and methods of increasing the revenues.
3—Conscription.

It is expected that the government's course as regards pensions will be indicated shortly after parliament convenes. The budget will likely be introduced on Tuesday or Thursday of next week.

Daily Deficit $16,250,000.

The utmost interest is manifest in the probable government schemes to meet the enormous increase in war expenditures and to make up the probable deficit of $16,250,000 daily with which the government is confronted. It is believed Chancellor of Exchequer Reginald McKenna will announce the imposition of new taxes. An increase and extension of the income tax is expected in most quarters. An attempt to increase the volume of imports is urged by public men. The most likely measures in this direction are large additions to the duties on tea, tobacco, wine, sugar and petrol, and possibly new duties on luxuries of various character. Other taxes which have been suggested upon railroad tickets, theatres and motion pictures, automobiles and carriages, and employers of domestic servants. An increase in charges for letters, telegrams and telephones, all of which are under government control, is a further possibility.

May Broaden Income Tax.

But the greater part of the half billion dollars or so which the government hopes to add to its annual income will come, according to the well-informed, from the income tax. Most authorities are agreed that the income tax must be broadened. The minimum of exemption presumably will be lowered and plans will be made for assessing the wages of as many workmen and small business men as earn more than the flat minimum deemed necessary to support existence.

It is estimated that the total income of the inhabitants of the British Isles is $12,000,000,000 a year. Of this, less than five billion dollars is now assessed for taxation. The new legislation is expected to reach at least three and a half billion dollars more. For the small workman it is possible that the collection of the tax may be made in weekly installments by means of stamps affixed to a weekly war tax card.

MEXICAN EXODUS FROM TEXAS ON

Thousands Flee Brownsville District, Leaving Crops Unharvested.

Brownsville, Tex., Sept. 11.—About 2,000 Mexicans have left this section for Mexico, according to figures obtained here today. At one ranch near Sebastian all four Mexican tenant families have left, leaving their crops unharvested. Other Mexicans who own land have abandoned everything, including household goods, in their haste to get back into Mexico. Many of these emigrating Mexicans are what is termed here "good Mexicans."

The Mexicans who have fled to Mexico have not gone entirely because of the rigid cleanup of bad characters made by American peace officers, but also in fear of bad men and revolutionists among their own people on the American side.

In addition to two Mexicans known to have been slain by their own people, it is stated two or three other Mexicans at least have been killed by the bandits.

The use of shotguns in some of these killings has been held as part evidence against Mexican plotters, as organized forces on the American side use rifles and pistols.

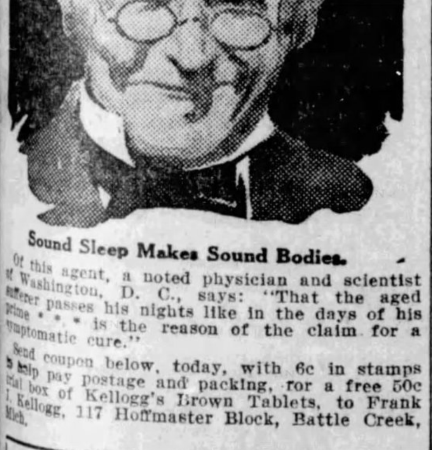
In the outlying sections suspicion is still so great that Mexicans alone at night are in great danger, and a Mexican seen on horseback with a gun or a rifle at any time of the day is in danger of death.

Sleep All Night, Don't Get Up Once!

Recent Scientific Discovery Works Wonders in Restoring Bladder Strength to Old and Young.

Send For FREE 50c Package.

You, who have to get up at least once, and maybe six or eight times every night because of bladder weakness, and who have almost forgotten what the restfulness and luxury of an unbroken night of untroubled sleep is like, should surely welcome the wonderful, scientific discovery incorporated in Kellogg's Brown Tablets.



Sound Sleep Makes Sound Bodies.

Of this agent, a noted physician and scientist of Washington, D. C., says: "That the aged sufferer passes his nights like in the days of his prime * * * is the reason of the claim for a symptomatic cure."

Send coupon below, today, with 6c in stamps to help pay postage and packing, for a free 50c trial box of Kellogg's Brown Tablets, to Frank J. Kellogg, 117 Hoffmaster Block, Battle Creek, Mich.

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Kindly send me, Free, a 50c box of Kellogg's Brown Tablets. I enclose 6c in stamps to help pay postage and packing.

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Street......................................
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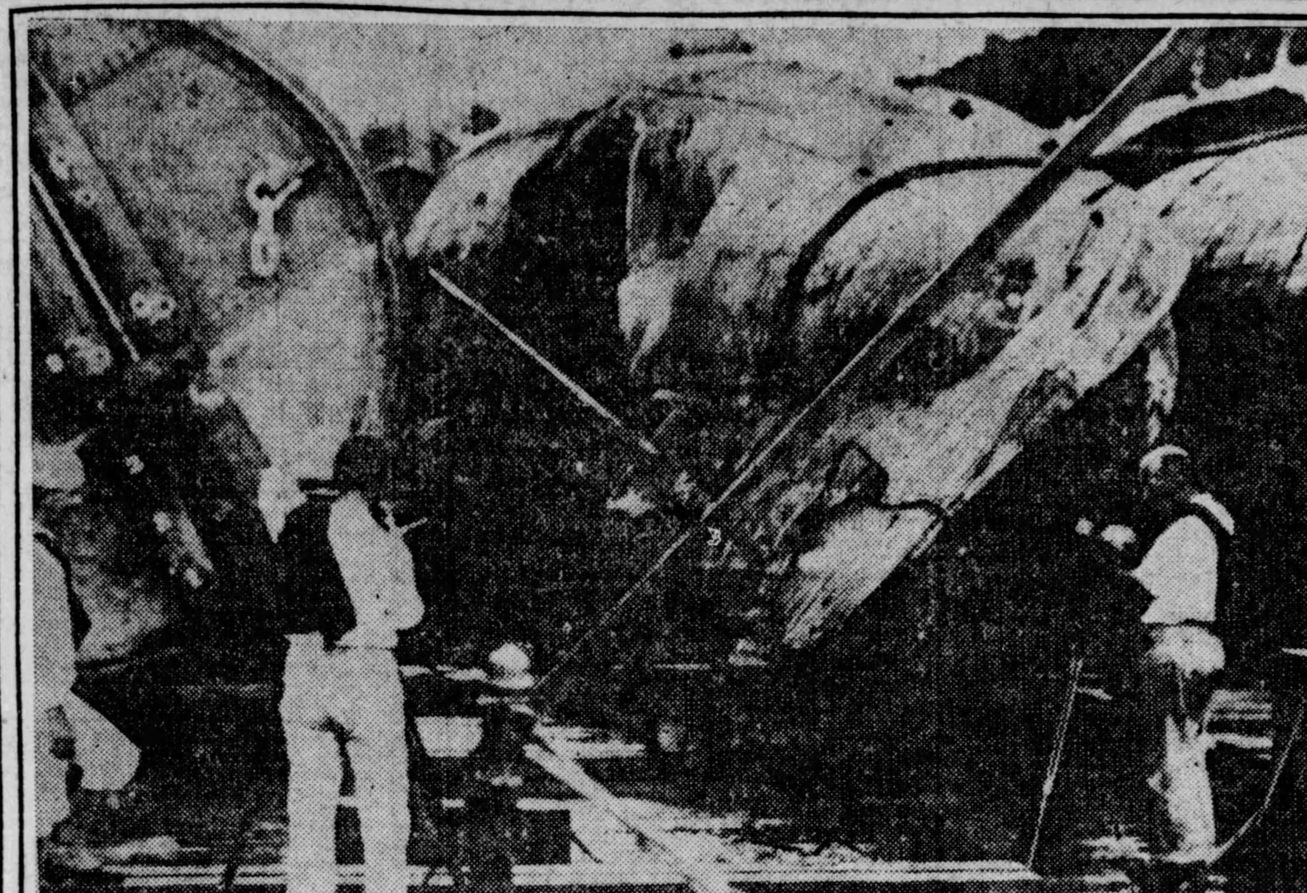
SUBMARINE F-4 IN DRYDOCK AFTER BEING RAISED FROM BOTTOM OF HONOLULU HARBOR



First photographs of the ill-fated United States submarine F-4, which sank mysteriously March 25 in the harbor at Honolulu with a loss of 22 men, showing her in the drydock at the Pearl Harbor navy yard in Honolulu, just after she had been raised from the water. She is shown resting between the pontoons which were instrumental in raising her and moving her to the drydock.

The raising of the F-4 was an nprecedented feeat of naval engineering. A dead weight of about 250 tons, she was lifted 300 feet to the surface, two large mud scows being used to support the elevating machinery.

Owing to decomposition and the inroads of marine creatures which penetrated the interior through several gashes in the submmarine's shell, few of the bodies have been identified. The F type of submarine has been pronounced defective by the naval authorities, and remaining boats of this type will probably be scrapped.

Picture shows stern view o fthe raised submarine R-4 in the drydock of the Pearl Harbor navy yard at Honolulu, showing her lying between the pontoons which floated he rashore after she was brought to the surface. Note the gash in the boat's steel shell, made either at the time of the accident or during the salvage operations.

SAYS PETROGRAD WON'T FALL BEFORE GERMAN GUNS THIS YEAR

London, Sept. 13.—The Austro-German armies on the eastern front, still striving for definite results, are making progress everywhere except along the Galician frontier, where the Russians report a further success.

In the north, where the Russian line has been straightened by a withdrawal of forces, Field Marshal von Hindenburg is directing a violent drive toward Dinsk and a crossing of the Dvina. In the center Prince Leopold has forced his way over the Zelwianka, and is attacking in the vicinity of Skidel. In the south, Field Marshal von Mackensen, on both sides of the Pinsk railroad, is pressing eastward toward the towns. These movements have resulted in the capture of several thousand Russians.

The final objective of the central powers in this campaign is still a matter of conjecture, but General Ruszky, commander of the northern Russian army, declares positively that there is no danger that Petrograd will fall this year before the guns of the invaders.

On the other fronts there is little to report. It appear to be established that Bulgaria has struck a bargain with Turkey, and Premier Radoslavoff, in response to an appeal of the Armenians, stated that Sofia is now on the most friendly terms with Constantinople.

In the Balkans and in Italy, rumors are again current of an Austro-German offensive movement toward Constantinople.

English newspapers devote much space to the announcement of David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, that the nation must increase her efforts greatly if victory for the entente allies is to be assured.

New measures, the exact nature of which is not indicated, are to be employed by the entente allies in the future conduct of the war, according to reports in Rome, where it is said the next meeting of the Italian cabinet will deal with the subject.

There seems to have been little recent activity in the Dardanelles, the Turkish official statement mentioning only artillery actions.

Reports from various quarters describe conditions in Constantinople as chaotic, with much suffering among the people, while other reports coming through Athens declare that the position of the Turkish forces on the Gallipoli peninsula is precarious.

Bulgarian reservists in Italy have been called to the colors, advices from Rome state.

A German attack north of the Souchez station was easily repulsed, today's French war department says. Infantry assaults on the Lorraine front broke down the wire entanglements under the fire of the French infantry. Artillery activity, some of it of a violent nature, was in evidence in many sections.

Pierre Bark, the Russian minister of finance, is on his way from Petrograd for conferences with the French minister of finance and the British chancellor of the exchequer.

SAY ZEPPELIN HIMSELF DIRECTED RAID ON LONDON

London, Sept. 13. — Zeppelin airships made another raid on England last night. The German aerial squadron dropped bombs on the east coast but an official statement issued by the press bureau shortly before three o'clock this afternoon stated that no casualties had resulted.

This was the second raid in 24 hours, another having been made on Saturday night.

London, Sept. 13.—Increased recruiting, due to the recent eppelin raids on England, has added more than 50,000 soldiers to the Bri...h army. It is probable that within a week as many more will be enrolled.

Because of reports that Count Zeppelin had in person directed the raid of Saturday night on the east coast, details of the attack were eagerly awaited here today. Up to noon, however, no further information had come from official quarters as to the official happenings.

It is expected the government will be called upon in parliament to give more information as to what has actually occurred in the various raids. Some members of parliament believe that certain facts can be given without betraying any military secrets.

The British censor passed a Berlin dispatch stating that the London docks and their environs were bombarded Saturday night without either affirmation or denial.

SUES FAMILY OF H. C. FRICK

Boston Physician Seeks to Collect $4,300 From Wife and Daughter.

Beverly, Mass., Sept. 11.—Mrs. Henry C. Frick, wife of the Pittsburgh steel magnate, and her daughter, Helen, have been made defendants in a suit filed by Dr. Howard W. Nowell of Boston, in which he seeks to collect a bill of $4,300 which he says is due him for services. Dr. Nowell says he was hired to attend an aunt of Mrs. Frick, Martha H. Childs, but that the bill was never paid.

EIGHT F-4 DEAD SENT HOME

Honolulu, T. H., Sept. 10.—The dead of the submarine F-4, in eight caskets, draped with the American flag, were placed yesterday aboard the United States steamship Supply, to be sent home. Shortly afterward the steamer sailed for San Francisco.

KAISER OUSTS GENERAL CHECKED BY RUSSIANS

Von Kluege Dismissed for Austro-German Defeat.

London, Sept. 13.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Amsterdam says:

"Emperor William has dismissed Gen. von Kluege, commander of the Eighth division, who was held responsible for the Austro-German check by the Russians on the Sereth river in East Galicia.

"Gen. Kluege, according to the German newspapers, retired from the service at his own request and with a pension."

10 KILLED IN AIRSHIP RAID

43 Injured and Three Are Missing in English Coast Towns.

London, Sept. 8.—Ten persons were killed and 43 injured by bombs dropped from German airships in the raid on the eastern counties of England, it was officially announced this afternoon. In addition, three persons are missing.

All those killed and wounded last night were civilian noncombatants except one soldier, who was injured.

Fifteen small houses were demolished in the attack, which was carried out by three Zeppelins.

The Zeppelins were shot at by anti-aircraft guns and aeroplanes went up to combat the German craft, but they were unable to locate the raiding airships.

ZEPPELINS KILL 20 IN AIR RAID OVER LONDON

Shower of Bombs Fall in Heart of English City.

The latest German air raid over the eastern counties of England and in the London district, which occurred September 8, resulted in the death of 20 persons and the injury of 86 others, it was officially announced this afternoon. Of the victims, 58 were men, 25 women and 19 children. With the exception of four soldiers, all the victims were civilians.

While bombs dropped about them, firemen of the London district calmly fought the flames resulting from the explosion of incendiary shells hurled from German airships. Their efforts were successful, the fires having been extinguished with small loss.

One might imagine that there might be a panic in London after the Germans had made two aerial raids in 24 hours. The contrary was the fact, however, people of the city going about their business as usual.

The raid of Zeppelins is described by the Pall Mall Gazette as "Londoners' first glimpse of the war at close quarters."

The Evening Standard speaks of the coolness shown everywhere, but warns the public against the noticeably widespread and dangerous disposition to regard the affair as a species of spectacle."

It suggests that in addition to the Zeppelin, which within limits "is a terrible instrument of war," there is also danger from anti-aircraft guns. Therefore the public, it says, would be well advised to take aerial visitors more seriously.

The official statement gives the following casualties:

Killed, 12 men, two women and six children; injured, seriously, eight men, four women and two children; injured slightly, 38 men, 23 women and 11 children.

One soldier was killed and three were injured. All the other victims were civilians.

AVIATOR KLUBEL IS KILLED

Geneva, Sept. 13.—German Aviator Klubel, inventor of the invisible aeroplane, was killed at Muenster yesterday, when testing a new machine. He was 50 years old.

1915 GRAIN CROP TO SET RECORD

Total of 5,641,000,000 Bushels Forecast as American Farm Yield.

THESE CROP FIGURES BREAK ALL RECORDS

	Bushels.
Wheat	981,000,000
Corn	2,985,000,000
Oats	1,408,000,000
Barley	223,000,000
Rye	44,000,000
Total	5,641,000,000

All records for grain production in the United States have been excelled.

The government September crop report, issued Wednesday, estimated the yield of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley at 5,641,000,000 bushels, an increase of 94,000,000 bushels over the August estimate, and a gain of 698,000,000 bushels, or 14 per cent, over the final returns last year.

The department of agriculture sticks to the 1,000,000,000-bushel wheat crop theory, and its latest estimate of 981,000,000 bushels is within 19,000,000 bushels of that mark

May Exceed Billion.

Well informed grain traders and growers believe that the wheat crop will exceed 1,000,000,000 mushels. They base that opinion on the government statement that spring wheat increased 15,000,000 bushels during August to a total of 322,000,000 bushels on September 1. These figures indicate 116,000,000 bushels in excess of last year's harvest, while threshing returns indicate a larger yield per acre than the government condition figures forecast. The yield indicated by the government is 16.8 bushels an acre, five bushels an acre more than last year.

The three northwestern states have 253,000,000 bushels of spring wheat, an increase of 14,000,000 bushels during last month, and of practically 100,000,000 bushels over last year. The present indicated yield is within 10,000,000 bushels of the record made in 1912, while the aggregate spring wheat crop for the country is within 8,000,000 bushels of the high mark made that same year.

Winter Wheat Not Revised.

It is understood that the government is making a special investigation regarding losses of winter wheat due to excessive rains. In the report issued Wednesday no change was made from the preliminary estimated yield of 659,000,000 bushels given a month ago It is the second largest wheat crop on record.

Private estimates on the losses range from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels, but it is difficult to tell how much wheat was lost. Movement figures, however, suggest a material reduction in quality, as No. 2 red wheat is scarce in all the leading markets. The exportable surplus of all wheat is more than 400,000,000 bushels, the largest known.

Corn Yields in States.

The eight biggest producing states will have about 182,000,000 bushels more corn than last year, not withstanding the loss of 90,000,000 bushels in Iowa. The following table gives the corn yields by states, with comparisons (three ciphers omitted):

	Sept. 1, 1915.	Aug. 1, 1915.	Final. 1914.
Pennsylvania	64,100	63,000	62,178
Virginia	62,600	57,100	39,380
North Carolina	59,600	56,400	57,550
Georgia	64,900	64,900	56,000
Ohio	151,800	150,200	142,715
Indiana	193,100	195,400	163,317
Illinois	358,600	381,600	300,034
Michigan	51,500	53,700	69,000
Wisconsin	40,900	52,100	69,862
Minnesota	55,700	60,000	91,000
Iowa	299,400	320,400	389,424
Missouri	207,900	184,000	158,400
South Dakota	81,900	76,300	78,000
Nebraska	202,900	171,400	173,950
Kansas	159,800	120,700	108,225
Kentucky	120,100	113,100	91,250
Tennessee	93,100	70,700	80,400
Alabama	71,600	70,700	55,488
Mississippi	65,000	67,700	58,275
Louisiana	50,600	51,400	38,600
Texas	167,700	168,900	124,800
Oklahoma	123,100	106,400	50,000
Arkansas	57,800	59,100	42,000
United States	2,985,000	2,918,000	2,672,804

Iowa Leads in Oats.

Uniformly increased yields of oats were reported in all the leading states. Iowa leads in the production of oats with 182,000,000 bushels and Illinois is second with 171,700,000 bushels. The average condition of the crop was 91.1, compared to 78.1 a year ago. The yields in the principal states, with comparisons, follow — three ciphers omitted:

	Sept. 1, 1915.	Aug. 1, 1915.	Final. 1914.
New York	49,800	49,300	40,162
Pennsylvania	41,100	42,600	32,190
Ohio	59,800	66,200	50,325
Indiana	57,000	61,500	44,888
Illinois	171,700	169,800	125,990
Michigan	55,500	58,100	50,752
Wisconsin	96,000	93,100	62,100
Minnesota	127,100	119,500	85,120
Iowa	182,200	178,200	165,000
Missouri	33,400	32,500	25,300
North Dakota	86,000	80,100	64,904
South Dakota	59,000	58,400	44,165
Nebraska	67,500	67,800	69,600
Kansas	44,800	48,000	58,900
United States	1,408,000	1,402,000	1,141,060

Spring wheat yields were unusually good all through the northwest, the crop is practically all secured and is proving to be of exceptionally high quality. The yield by states follows (last three ciphers omitted):

	Sept. 1, 1915.	Aug. 1, 1915.	Final. 1914.
Minnesota	72,100	69,500	42,000
North Dakota	126,600	116,300	81,592
South Dakota	54,600	54,000	30,600
Washington	19,700	18,800	16,400
United States	322,000	307,000	206,027

The crop situation already is having an uplifting effect on trade.

RUSS CABINET STAYS ON JOB

Petrograd, Sept. 13.—The statement published in the United States that the cabinet of Premier Goremykin had resigned and that a coalition cabinet would be formed is erroneous. The cabinet has not resigned.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, Sept. 13.—There was a big reduction in wheat prices on the opening call. Receipts over Sunday were unusually heavy and the grading seemed somewhat improved in arrivals of winter wheat. The Northwest cars were heavy as also those in Winnipeg. There was more or less buying on this opening decline and the market turned extremely firm. The opening loss in No. 2 red was 1½c, while Dec. was off ¼c.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Sept. 13.	Close Sept. 12.
Wheat—					
Cash	1.13½	1.14	1.13½	1.13½	1.15
Sept.	1.13½	1.14	1.13½	1.13½	1.15
Dec.	1.06½	1.07¼	1.06½	1.07	1.06¾
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	78	78½
Sept.	76	76½	....	76¼	76½
Dec.	58½	58½	....	58⅛	58¾
May	59¾	59¾	59½	59¾	60½
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	40½	40
Sept.	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¼	40
Dec.	39½	39½	39¼	39½	39¾
Clover Seed—					
Prime	10.35	10.35	10.30	10.30	10.40
Oct.	11.15	11.15	10.90	11.00	11.20
Dec.	10.75	10.75	10.60	10.65	10.80
Mar.	10.80	10.80	10.70	10.70	10.85
Rye—No. 2—					
Cash	....	....	....	92	92
Alsike—					
Sept.	9.20	....	....	9.35	9.30
Oct.	9.35	....	....	9.40	9.35
Mar.	9.60	....	....	9.70	9.60
Timothy—					
Prime	3.80	3.80	3.70	3.70	3.80
Sept.	3.75	3.75	3.70	3.70	3.75
Oct.	3.40	....	....	3.40	3.40
Mar.	3.50	3.50	3.47½	3.47½	3.52½

CHICAGO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Sept. 13.	Close Sept. 12.
Wheat—					
Sept.	98⅝	1.01¼	98	99¾	99¼
Dec.	94¾	96¾	94¼	95⅝	95
May	97¾	99⅝	97½	98¾	98¼
Corn—					
Sept.	71¾	72	71½	71¾	72
Dec.	57	57	56¼	56½	57¼
May	57⅞	57⅞	57½	51⅝	58½
Oats—					
Sept.	36¼	37	36⅛	36⅝	36¾
Dec.	36⅛	36⅝	36	36⅛	36¼
May	38⅞	38⅞	38½	38½	38⅞

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Sept. 13.	Close Sept. 12.
Pork—					
Sept.	....	....	....	....	12.10
Oct.	12.30	12.30	12.27	12.30	12.20
Jan.	14.95	....	....	14.95	14.97
Lard—					
Sept.	....	....	....	8.00	8.02
Oct.	8.00	....	....	8.05	8.02
Jan.	8.57	....	....	8.57	8.57
Ribs—					
Sept.	....	....	....	7.85	7.85
Oct.	7.95	....	....	7.95	7.92
Jan.	8.32	....	....	8.32	8.30

MINNEAPOLIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Sept. 13.	Close Sept. 12.
Wheat—					
Sept.	....	....	....	95½	93⅝
Dec.	....	....	....	94⅜	93½

DULUTH.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Sept. 13.	Close Sept. 12.
Wheat—					
Sept.	....	....	....	97⅛	95¾
Dec.	....	....	....	95	94½

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 25½@26c; solid pack, 25@26½c.
Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 26c; oleo, 18@22c.
Cheese—Choice Michigan, 16c; York state, 18½c; brick, 17c; limburger, 18@20c; block Swiss, 22c; domestic Swiss, 25c; imported, 35c.
Eggs—Fresh, candled, 25c; fancy, fresh, 27c.

Vegetables.

Beets—New, per bu., 60c.
Beans—New wax, 6c pound; green, 6c pound.
Home-grown Cabbage—50c.
Carrots—60c bu.
New Sugar Corn—10c doz.
Celery—Michigan, 15@25c dozen.
Cauliflower—$1.00@2.00 per dozen.
Home-grown Cukes—50@60c doz.
Lettuce—Leaf, 5c per pound; York state head, $1.00@1.25 crate.
Mushrooms—75c@$1.00 pound.
Onions—New, green, 8@10c dozen bunches.
Onions—Per bu., 50c.
Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.50.
Parsley—Home-grown, 15c doz.
Pepper Mangoes—40@50c bu.
Potatoes—New, $1.50@1.65 per sack; home-grown, 50c bu.
Radishes—Round, breakfast, 10c dozen; long, 10c dozen.
Salsify—Home-grown, 35c.
Tomatoes—Home-grown, per bu., 40@50c.
Turnips—New, 60c per bu.
Summer Squash—Per doz., 40@50c.
Potatoes—Virginia sweets, $2.75@3.00.
Jersey Sweets, extra fancy, $4.50 bbl.

Fruits.

Apples—Per bu., 35@75c.
Crab Apples—Per bu., 75c.
Bananas—Bunch, $1.25@2.00.
California Valencias—$4.25@5.00.
Elberta Peaches—$1.30@1.50 bu.
Peachhes—AA, $1.00@1.25; A, 75@90c.
California Plums—$1.00@1.25 crate.
Georgia Watermelons—25@35c each.
Grapes—Cal. Malagas, $1.25@1.50 crate.
Cantaloupes—Cal. Turlocks, $2.50 crate.
Limes—$1.00 per 100.
Lemons—California, $2.75@3.00 per box.
Messina Lemons—$2.00@2.50 box.
Pears—75c@$1.25 bu.
Pennsylvania Blueberries—Fancy, $2.00@2.50 bushel.
Plums—75c@$1.25 bu.

Nuts.

Almonds, lb., 20c; filberts, 14c; Brazils, lb., 12c; pecans, lb., 18c; peanuts, No. 1 Jumbos, bag, 9c lb.

Miscellaneous.

California Figs—Stewing figs, 6½@7c lb.; Turkish figs, 12½@14c lb.
Peanut Butter—11c lb.
Popcorn—Old, 4½c per lb.
Honey—White, 16@17c lb.; case, $4.00.
Navy Beans—$3.10@3.20.
Red Kidney Beans—$3.15@3.25 bu.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 10c; heavy and rough, 9c.
Calves—14@15c.
Fowls—Live, 13c.
Broilers—15c.
Turkeys, alive, 17@18c.
Geese, alive, 13@14c.
Ducks, alive, 14@15c.
Yearling Lambs—12@13c; spring lambs, 14@16c; sheep, 7@10c.
Steer Beef—Good, 12@15c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 7@10c.
Heifers—10@12c.
Bulls—8½@9½c.

Provisions.

Lard—10½c.
Fat Bacon—13½c.
Lean Bacon—22c.
Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 16c; 9 to 10 lbs., 15c; 11 to 12 lbs., 14½c.
Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $16.50; clear hams, sugar cured, 16c; shoulders, 12c; luncheon hams, 14c.
Fresh pork sausage, 10½c; bologna, 12c; frankforts, 14c; garlic sausage, 12c; outside dried beef, 15½c; inside, 23c; knuckles, 25c.

Fresh Fish.

Pickerel, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 7c; saugers, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; mullet, 3c; blue pike, 5c; bullheads, dressed, 12c; herring, 7c; carp, 3c; whitefish, 12½c; gray bass, 2½c; perch, 6c.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load on market place)—Loose, prime timothy, No. 1, $18.00; No. 2, $17.00 up.
Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.20.
Oats—Old, 65c; new, 43c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $7.00; winter patents, $6.75@7.00 per bbl.; family flour, $6.25@6.50 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.75@3.00.
Mill Feed (wholesale prices, per ton)—Bran, $28.00@30.00; middlings, brown, $32.00@35.00; white middlings, $35.00@38.00; coarse meal, $1.85@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $33.00@35.00; old process meal, $35@37.
Hay—Bale, $17.00@20.00.
Cotton Seed—$31.00@33.00.
Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.
Corn—Shelled, bu., 95c@$1.00; ear corn, $1.25@1.30 per 100 lbs.; new, 50@55c.
Oats—65@68c.
Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $3.00.
Salt—Michigan common, $1.35 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $12.00 per ton.
Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $2.00@2.25; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.25@3.50; 60 per cent tankage, $2.85 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 14c; bulls, 13c; green calf, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 14½c; kip, 14c; No. 2 kip, 13c; cured hides, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 15c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $2.50@3.75.

New York Produce.

New York, Sept. 13.—Flour firmly held; spring patents, $6.20@6.70; winter patents, $5.20@5.40; winter straights, $4.90@5.15; Kansas straights, $5.65@5.90. Pork quiet; mess, $15.50@16.00; family, $19.00@22.00; short clear, $18.00@19.50. Beef steady; mess, $17.00@18.00; family, $18.50@19.50. Lard steady; middle west, $8.15@8.25. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, open kettle, 40@50c. Hay dull; No. 1, $1.25@1.30; No. 2, $1.10@1.17½; No. 3, 97½c@$1.05; shipping, 80@90c. Hides dull; Bogota, 30@31c; Central America, 29c. Leather firm; hemlock firsts, 32c; seconds, 30@31c. Butter barely steady; receipts, 7,163; creamery, extras (92 score), 25½c; creamery (higher scoring), 26@26½c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 22½@23½c. Eggs steady; receipts, 6,060; fresh gathered, extras, 28½@29½c; extra firsts, 26½@27½c; firsts, 24½@26c; seconds, 22½@24c; nearby hennery, whites, fine to fancy, 34@36c; nearby hennery, browns, 30@32c. Cheese steady; receipts, 1,137; state, whole milk, fresh flats, white and colored, specials, 14¾@15c; do. average fancy, 14½c. Dressed poultry weak; western frozen roasting chickens, 20@22c; fresh fowls, iced, 13@17½c; fresh turkeys, iced, 15@16c.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—Hogs—Receipts, 29,000; market firm, unchanged; bulk, $6.85@7.85; light, $7.45@8.30; mixed, $6.55@8.25; heavy, $6.30@7.80; rough, $6.30@6.50; pigs, $6.50@7.75. Cattle—Receipts, 19,000; market weak; native beef cattle, $6.00@10.25; western steers, $6.60@8.75; cows and heifers, $2.90@8.30; calves, $8.00@12.00. Sheep—Receipts, 22,000; market weak; sheep, $5.25@5.90; lambs, $6.40@8.90.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,600; market lower; choice to prime heavy steers, $9.50. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; market slow; prime heavies, $7.60@7.65; heavy mixed, $7.75@8.00; mediums, $8.40@8.50; heavy yorkers, $8.40@8.50; light yorkers, $7.75@8.25; pigs, $7.00@7.50; roughs, $5.00@6.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,500; market strong; prime wethers, $6.40; choice lambs, $8.75. Calves—Receipts, 700; market steady; good to choice veals, $12.00.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N.Y., Sept. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; slow; prime steers, $8.75@9.35; shipping, $8.25@8.50; butchers, $6.75@8.35; heifers, $5.00@7.75; cows, $3.25@6.75; bulls, $4.50@7.10. Veals—Receipts, 1,100; slow, heavy steady; $4.00@11.50. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; active; heavy, $8.00@8.20; mixed, $8.40@8.50; Yorkers, $7.75@8.50; pigs, $7.50@7.75; roughs, $6.40@6.50; stags, $5.00@5.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 8,000; good active, others slow; lambs, $5.00@9.10; yearlings, $4.50@7.25; wethers, $6.25@6.50; ewes, $3.00@5.75; sheep, mixed, $6.00@6.25.

Cotton.

New York, Sept. 13.—Cotton futures opened steady; October, 10.16c; December, 10.49c; January, 10.70; March, 10.98c; May, 11.23c.

The buying movement became more active and stop orders were uncovered as prices worked into new high ground for the movement, with December selling up to 10.32c, December to 10.70c and January 10.86c, or 20 to 25 points above Saturday's closing level. Trading then became less active and prices showed reactions of 6 or 7 points from the best during the early afternoon under realizing.

The favorable weather reported in the south and the unsettled political situation inspired further realizing at the opening of the cotton market today, but Liverpool was relatively firm, private crop advices were of a bullish average and after opening 2 to 5 points higher, the market soon sold 12 to 14 points above Saturday's closing figures. October advanced from 10.15c to 10.25c, while January sold up to 10.76c with commission houses good buyers. Liverpool and New Orleans were sellers here early, but New Orleans soon turned firmer, and bullish sentiment seemed to be encouraged by predictions of a revival in export trade following the visit here of British and French financiers.

THIRD SHIPMENT $19,465,000 GOLD

Coin and Securities Valued at $150,000,000 Received in Five Weeks.

New York, Sept. 8.—Great Britain's third shipment of gold to the United States within five weeks, placed today in the sub-treasury here, amounted to $19,465,000, and not approximately $66,000,000, as reported yesterday from Portland, Me., according to an official announcement made today by J. P. Morgan & Co., the consignees.

No statement was made officially as to the value of the American securities accompanying the gold, but these were reported to be worth approximately $30,000,000, making the total value of the shipment about $50,000,000.

$150,000,000 Reaches U. S.

The value of three shipments sent on warships to Halifax and thence transferred by rail to New York, approximately the same, $50,000,000 each, or a total of $150,000,000, which has arrived here for England's account since early in August. This great sum, it is believed, has all been used in paying for munitions of war and other supplies shipped to England and France from this country.

Whatever the balance due may be, it was still large enough to send the rate on sterling down again today to $4.62½ at the opening, a loss of half a cent over night. This is 24½ cents below normal, and 12½ cents above the low record here for sterling. The downward trend has lasted for several days after a rally in prices which sent sterling well on its way to recovery of normal values.

Financiers on Way.

The Anglo-French commission of financiers is on the way to New York to arrange terms of a big foreign credit here, and was believed to be nearing these shores. It was generally believed here they would reach New York within 24 hours.

J. P. Morgan & Co. have been notified as to the ship bringing the commission and the probable time of their arrival here, but in deference to the wishes of the commission's associates abroad, has announced its unwillingness to make this information public.

FREE TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

A New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time.

We have a New Method that cures Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long-standing or recent development, whether it is present as Hay Fever or chronic Asthma, you should send for a free trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with asthma, our method should relieve you promptly.

We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our own expense, that this new method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms at once and for all time.

This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write today and begin the method at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do It Today.

FREE ASTHMA COUPON.

FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., Room 386M., Niagara and Hudson Sts., Buffalo, N. Y.

Send free trial of your method to:
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YOUR HEART

Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Nightmare, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Cold Hands or Feet, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use Dr. Kinsman's Guaranteed Heart Tablets. Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves. Don't take any chances when Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets are within your reach. 1000 endorsements furnished.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine, will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

SWOLLEN VEINS are promptly relieved with inexpensive home treatment. It removes the pain, swelling, tiredness and disease. Full particulars on receipt of stamp. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

FEROCITY IN FIGHT IS SHOWN BY WOMAN

Soldier of Fair Sex Killed by Belgian.

London, Sept. 13.—The strange story of a German woman, who disguised herself as a man, fought in the German trenches and then engaged in a death-duel with a Belgian soldier, was brought here tonight from northern France.

A Belgian soldier found himself engaged in a death combat with a "boche" in a narrow communication trench near St. Julian. His adversary was taller and heavier and skillful in wielding a knife. They sparred and danced until the German executed a thrust that cut the Belgian's cheek. The Belgian closed in, rushed his heavier opponent to the ground and stabbed quickly to the heart.

A sigh escaped the fallen German's lips; then the startling words: "Tell my husband I died happy."

ATTACKS NEUTRAL SHIP

London, Sept. 13.—An attack with gunfire on a neutral ship by a German submarine is reported in a dispatch from Christiania to Reuter's.

NEVADA MINES

Paid $5,000,000 in dividends the first half of 1915. Our clients make money in Nevada stocks by keeping informed through the

Nevada Mining News

This publication is issued bi-weekly and contains all the news of all the camps of NEVADA. It is published in Reno, which is the center for all Nevada mining. The NEWS will call your attention from time to time to money-making opportunities, and will be sent for SIX MONTHS ABSOLUTELY FREE. Write for it today and ask us for special information concerning any mine in Nevada in which you are interested.

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We Want to Prove at Our Own Expense That It Is No Longer Necessary to Be Thin, Scrawny, and Undeveloped

"Gee! Look at that pair of skinny scarecrows! Why don't they try Sargol?"

This is a generous offer to every thin man or woman. We positively guarantee to increase your weight to your own satisfaction or no pay. Think this over—think what it means. At our own risk, we offer to put 10, 15, yes, 20 pounds of good, solid, "stay there" flesh on your bones to fill out hollows in cheeks, neck or bust, to get rid of that "peaked" look, to do this without drastic diet, "tonics," severe physical culture "stunts," detention from business or any irksome requirements——if we fail it costs you nothing.

We particularly wish to hear from the excessively thin, those who know the humiliation and embarrassment which only skinny people have to suffer in silence. We want to send a free 50-cent package to the people who are called "slats" and "bean poles," to bony women, whose clothes never look "anyhow," no matter how expensively dressed, to the skinny men who fail to gain social or business recognition on account of their starved appearance. We care not whether you have been thin from birth, whether you have lost flesh through sickness, how many flesh builders you have experimented with. We take the risk and assume it cheerfully. If we cannot put pounds and pounds of healthy flesh on your frame we don't want your money.

The new treatment is used to increase the red corpuscles in the blood, strengthen the nerves and put the digestive tract into such shape that your food is assimilated and turned into good, solid healthy flesh instead of passing through the system undigested and unassimilated. It is a thoroughly scientific principle, this Sargol, for building up the thin, weak and debilitated without any nauseous dosing. In many conditions it is better than cod liver oil and certainly is much pleasanter to take.

Send for the 50-cent box today. Convince us by your prompt acceptance of this offer that you are writing in good faith and really desire to gain in weight. The 50-cent package which we will send you free should be an eye-opener to you. We send it that you may see its simple, harmless nature, how easy it is to take, how you may gain flesh privately without knowledge of friends or family.

We could not publish this offer if we were not prepared to live up to it. It is only the astounding results of our new method of treatment that make such an offer and such a guarantee possible on our part. So cut off the coupon today and mail it at once to The Sargol Company, 336-J Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y., and please enclose 10c with your letter to help pay distribution expenses. Take our word, you'll never regret it.

Free Sargol Coupon

This certificate, with ten cents to help pay postage and distribution expenses, entitles the holder to one 50-cent package of Sargol, the Flesh Builder. The Sargol Co., 336-J Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y.

CHARLEY CHAPLIN AS A FITTER

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KAISER PROMISES PASSENGER SHIPS WILL BE WARNED

Berlin, Sept. 14.—The foreign office today indorsed the pledge given to the American government by Count von Bernstorff that passenger ships will not be sunk without warning.

Washington, Sept. 14.—State department officials showed great elation when told that the German foreign office had indorsed the pledge that passenger ships would not be sunk without warning, given by Ambassador von Bernstorff to Secretary of State Lansing.

This action, it was declared, made it plain that Germany is desirous of reaching an amicable agreement with the United States on the entire submarine question. Negotiations can now be carried on much easier and much faster, it was asserted.

CLEARS AWAY ALL DOUBT.

Officials at the state department cleared away any doubt which might have existed as to the meaning of "liners" used by Ambassador von Bernstorff in his communication to Lansing. The state department always had taken it for granted this meant merchant ships carrying passengers. The action of the foreign office is the more pleasing, it was said, because it removes any vestige of doubt.

The government is not yet willing to discuss with Germany the question of arbitration in connection with the sinking of the Arabic. It was stated today by a high official that "the question of arbitration is not an issue."

It was explained authoritatively that what the American government first wants is a disavowal of the attack on the Arabic. Afterward it was indicated, the American government may be willing to arbitrate the question of indemnity.

A Week for Reply.

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, has communicated the view of the American government to Berlin. It is expected that he will receive a reply within the next week or ten days. The United States is disposed to give him full opportunity to impress on the Berlin government the views of President Wilson, as disclosed to him yesterday by Secretary Lansing.

While officials realize the situation is grave, they are hopeful that when Berlin learns of the facts in possession of the state department the act will be disavowed.

It was said today that the ambassador and the secretary yesterday discussed freely the question of a disavowal.

Bernstorff Sees Evidence.

It was learned that the ambassador had the opportunity at the state department to carefully examine a mass of evidence gathered by the United States giving in technical detail the position of the Arabic, the British steamer Dunsley and the German submarine up to and including the time the torpedoes were fired which destroyed both vessels.

The proof offered is understood to be chiefly that the German submarine was at right angles to the Arabic when firing the torpedo and that the liner could not see the submarine because, up to the moment of firing, it was concealed behind the Dunsley.

DUMBA ASKS VIENNA TO RECALL HIM FOR REPORT

Lenox, Mass., Sept. 14.—The Austrian-Hungarian ambassador, Dr. Constantine Dumba, today announced that he had requested his foreign office to recall on leave of absence in order that he might make a personal report on the situation in the United States which resulted in a request by the United States government for his recall.

In authorizing the Associated Press to make the above announcement, Dr. Dumba expressed indignation that the text of his message to the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, Baron von Burian, already had become public without his consent or knowledge.

Dr. Dumba added that he could not tell exactly when he would leave this country, but preparations for steamship accommodations were now being made through New York agents. Mrs. Dumba will leave Lenox tomorrow for Washington, where she plans to stay about a week. Then she will rejoin the ambassador at New York and they will sail as soon as possible. Passage will be obtained on a Dutch or Norwegian steamer.

"I may say," said Dr. Dumba, "that I have sent this message to our minister for foreign affairs:

"'I beg your excellency to recall me on leave of absence for personal report.'"

PLANES BEARING MUNITIONS

Kavala, Greece, Sept. 13.—Reports of a frontier skirmish between Greek and Bulgarian patrols near Fatorna have been officially confirmed and an investigation ordered.

German aeroplanes, it is said here, are flying constantly over Serbian and Bulgarian territory from Orsova, Hungary, to Adrianople.

CUNNING AS FOX, VIEW OF DUMBA

Diplomat Who Characterizes Envoy Says "Everyone's Fool" When Caught.

Washington, Sept. 10.—"He is as cunning as a fox, the shrewdest and ablest ambassador in Washington."

This was the judgment of Dr. Dumba given by one of his colleagues just before the British authorities seized James F. J. Archibald, bearer of the ambassador's plan to provoke strikes in American munitions factories.

The same diplomat said today:

"Every man's a fool when he's found out; but Dumba is still the peer in ability of the entire corps here."

Shows Ability in Crises.

The proof of the pudding, of course, is in the eating, and Dr. Dumba's reputation has gone to smash as a result of the discovery of the incriminating letter he wrote and intrusted to Archibald. Nevertheless, many things have occurred to demonstrate that he deserves high rank among diplomatic agents.

He has been one of the closest advisers of Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador. He has had a happy knack of knowing just how far Germany could go without actually inviting hostile action by the United States. He has been prolific in furnishing excuses that, while not satisfactory to this government, would bridge the central powers and the American nation over delicate and shaking ground.

Perhaps the keynote to Dr. Dumba's character is furnished by a remark he made to a friend when he came to Washington to explain the letter he entrusted to Archibald.

"I am not ambassador here merely to conduct correspondence with your government," he said. "As the representative of my emperor and as an Austro-Hungarian, whose country is involved in a life and death struggle, it is my duty to do everything I can to prevent its enemies from securing assistance. I have acted as a patriot. I could have done nothing else."

Realizes His Mistake.

But Dr. Dumba realizes that he made a fatal mistake in being "found out;" that his choice of messengers was unwise. He had believed that Archibald would confide his dispatches to a stewardess or place them in a lifeboat or conceal them somewhere until Dutch territory was reached. It made the ambassador almost wild to read in the press that Archibald first denied he had any dispatches, and then that the English secret service men had found them in his cabin.

Dr. Dumba is prepared to pay the penalty of being "found out." He expected little from this government, because he does not regard it—never has regarded it—as neutral. He will go home more convinced than ever that the American people, from the president down, are wholly biased in favor of the allies.

His wife, whom he married in 1905, is a beautiful woman of Russian birth, and has been of tremendous assistance to him in the conduct of the embassy in Washington. Like her husband, she has been exceedingly popular, especially in the official circles.

Mme. Dumba was in Austria when the war broke out. She cabled her husband that she desired to come to Washington, but feared she would be arrested by a British cruiser. Dr. Dumba thereupon wrote a note to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British ambassador, asking for assurances that the ambassadress would not be disturbed. It is no secret that Sir Cecil wrote a curt note to Dr. Dumba telling him that the British government did not war upon women. Mme. Dumba, of course, was not molested and arrived safe in the United States.

AMBASSADOR DUMBA AND THE MAN WHO CARRIED HIS LETTER

The Sensational Letter

Here is the exact text in English of the Dumba letter, seized among the effects of James F. J. Archibald, which has made such a sensation in the United States:

"New York, Aug. 20, 1915.

"My Lord:

"Yesterday evening Consul General von Nuber received the inclosed aide memoire from the chief editor of the locally known paper, Szabadsag, after a previous conference with him and in pursuance of his proposals to arrange for strikes in the Bethlehem Schwab Steel and Munitions War factory and also in the middle west.

"Dr. Archibald, who is well known to your lordship, leaves today at 12 o'clock on board the Rotterdam for Berlin and Vienna. I take this rare and safe opportunity to warmly recommend the proposal to your lordship's favorable consideration.

"It is my impression that we can disorganize and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the middle west, which, in the opinion of the German military attache, is of great importance and amply outweighs the expenditure of money involved.

"But even if strikes do not come off, it is probable that we should extort under the pressure of the crisis more favorable conditions of labor for our poor, downtrodden fellow cuntrymen. In Bethlehem these white slaves are now working for 12 hours a day and seven days a week. All weak persons succumb and become consumptive.

"So far as German workmen are found among the skilled hands, a means of leaving will be provided for them.

"Besides this, a private German registry office has been established, which provides employment for persons who have voluntarily given up their places, and is already working well. They will also join and the widest support is assured us.

"I beg your excellency to be so good as to inform me with reference to this letter by wireless telegraphy, replying whether you agree.

"DUMBA.

"His Excellency, Count Burian, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Vienna."

Other Diplomats Who Got "Walking Papers"

1790—Count De Moustier, of France; recalled because he was "politically and morally offensive."

1797—Citizen Edmond C. Genet, France; recalled for organizing privateering expeditions against British.

1805—Marquis Carlos M. Irujo, Spain; dismissed for attempting to bribe a Philadelphia newspaper.

1809—F. J. Jackson, Great Britain: dismissed for charge that United States had acted in bad faith.

1849—M. Pouissin, France; dismissed for offensive language to the secretary of state.

1852—Mr. Marcoleta, Nicaragua.

1855—Mr. Crampton, Great Britain; dismissed for recruiting for the Crimean war.

1863—Henry Seguer, Salvador; attempting to violate neutrality laws.

1871—Mr. Catacazy, Russia; interference in legislation.

1888 — Lord Sackville - West, Great Britain; interference in American politics.

1895—Mr. Thurston, Hawaii; recalled for attempting to bias public opinion.

1898—DuPuy de Lome, Spain; recall asked because of comment on President McKinley.

TRADE UNION UPHOLDS BRITISH PART IN WAR

Pledges Aid to Government and Voices Horror.

Bristol, Eng., Sept. 9.—The British Trade Union congress, now meeting here, adopted at yesterday's session a resolution expressing belief in the complete justification of the position of Great Britain and her allies in the war.

The resolution read:

"This trade union congress, while expressing opposition to all systems of militarism as a danger to human progress, considers the present action of Great Britain and her allies as completely justified, and expresses its horror at the atrocities which have been committed by the German and Austrian military authorities, and the callous, brutal and unnecessary sacrifice of the lives of noncombatants, including women and children, and hereby pledges itself to assist the government as far as possible in the prosecution of the war."

UNIONISTS SUPPORT ENGLAND

Vote 600 to 7 to Approve Government War Policy.

Bristol, Sept. 8.—By a vote of 600 to 7, the Trades Union congress today approved the war policy of the British government.

Speaking in favor of the measure before the congress, representatives of every trade in the United Kingdom pledged themselves to assist in every way possible in the work necessary to gain the final influence of the jury.

PAPEN'S RECALL EXPECTED SOON

Military Attache of German Embassy Likely to Follow Dumba.

Recall of Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, Austria-Hungarian ambassador to the United States, has been demanded by President Wilson. Dr. Dumba used James F. Archibald, an American bearing an American passport, to carry a communication to the Vienna foreign office. This letter disclosed the purpose of the ambassador to cripple legitimate industries in the United States by tying up American munition plants. This violation of diplomatic ethics decided the American government to ask for his recall as envoy to this country. The state department also reviewed the activities of Consul General von Nuber of Austria and Capt. von Papen, German military attache, to decide whether they should be allowed to remain in the country.

Lenox, Mass., Sept. 13.—The ambassador of Austria-Hungary, Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, whose recall was requested by President Wilson, was preparing today to leave his summer home here within a very short time. He has engaged a furniture packer to prepare his personal effects for shipment and has also notified his chauffeur that he would not require his services after the end of the week.

It was said at the office of the embassy staff today that no formal statement on Dr. Dumba's recall was ready for publication. It was understood that this would be withheld until official advices had been received from the Austrian foreign office at Vienna.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The departure from the United States of Captain Franz von Papen, military attache of the German embassy, will probably be arranged for here in a few days. This was indicated here today.

The situation involving Captain von Papen in the matter which brought about the request for the recall of Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, is recognized as most delicate.

Nevertheless the attitude of this government is that Captain von Papen has been guilty of an impropriety in trying to transmit official reports to his government by using an American citizen as dispatch bearer, and that this alone makes his further presence in this country as an accredited representative of his government quite undesirable.

Party to Dumba Plot?

There is also some reason to believe that he was a party to Dr. Dumba's other offense in planning to conspire against American industry.

On the other hand, the administration is not desirous of making trouble, and hence is reluctant to dismiss him peremptorily from his post at the German embassy here.

Consequently, it was considered that the problem might be solved best and with the least embarrassment to either the German or United States government by bringing about his assignment to other duties than that of military attache of the embassy here.

Will Punish Archibald.

Washington, Sept. 13.—President Wilson has issued orders to the department of justice to prosecute James F. J. Archibald, the American correspondent who carried the now famous Dr. Dumba letters, to the full extent of the law. This became known here today on the highest authority.

EMERY DUST IN LINER'S OIL IS CAUSE OF DELAY

Blamed for Destruction of St. Louis' Bearings.

New York, Sept. 13.—Held up more than a week in England for repairs to her machinery, the steamship St. Louis, of the American Line, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, which port she left September 4.

It was the understanding on board that damage had been done to important engine bearings on the voyage from New York by emery dust placed in the lubricating oil.

None of the officers of the ship would discuss rumors of such wartime sabotage. They said, however, that a full report had been filed with the company officials in Liverpool.

'KING' LACKS A KINGDOM

Paris, Sept. 13.—A Copenhagen special to the France de Demain says the kaiser has appointed his son, Prince Joachim of Prussia, as king of Livonia (one of the Rusian Baltic provinces) which is not yet in the possession of the Germans.

According to a Rome dispatch to the same paper, the Italians in Tripoli are sending packs of dogs to hunt out hostile Turks and Arabs from the excavations in which they are hidden.

GOTHAM PRESS ENDORSES RECALL

Says Wave of Relief Will Sweep Country Following Action.

New York, Sept. 10. — Newspapers this morning, commenting editorially on the recall of Dr. Dumba, say:

HERALD—A great wave of relief and feeling of satisfaction will sweep over the United States because of the action of President Wilson in asking for the recall of Dr. Dumba, Austrian ambassador.

TRIBUNE—In demanding the recall of Dr. Dumba, President Wilson has taken the only course compatible with the dignity and honor of the United States. The Austrian ambassador has admitted that he was guilty of gross improprieties. To have hesitated to dismiss him, to have waited one minute beyond the time necessary for a proper investigation, to have seemed to count the cost would have been to lower the prestige of this country and to invite further affronts to its honor. The administration has acted firmly and commendably.

SUN—The action of the government at Washington in informing the Imperial government at Vienna that Constantin Theodor Dumba is no longer acceptable to the government of the United States as the ambassador to his Imperial Majesty is only what must have come about.

HEROLD—As it is our endeavor to treat the war in a more dispassionate and objective manner than the local pro-British newspapers we cannot but confess that Dr. Dumba invited the fate that befell him.

TIMES—Waiting too long and evading her plain duty Austria has brought upon herself the humiliation of having to be told that her ambassador to the United States is no longer acceptable and must be recalled. We have endured it much too long. It must stop.

WORLD—In demanding the recall of Dr. Dumba President Wilson has done more than rebuke an indiscreet diplomatist who was found to be guilty of grossly reprehensible conduct. He has served notice upon both Germany and Austria that there is an end to the anti-American conspiracy which they have subsidized in this country in flagrant disregard of international good faith and international decency.

AUSTRIA IS NOTIFIED DUMBA IS NO LONGER ACCEPTABLE

Washington, Sept. 10.—Ambassador Penfield was instructed by cable yesterday to deliver the following note to the foreign office:

"Mr. Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador at Washington, has admitted that he proposed to his government plans to instigate strikes in American manufacturing plants engaged in the production of munitions of war.

"The information reached this government through a copy of a letter of the ambassador to his government. The bearer was an American citizen named Archibald who was traveling under an American passport. The ambassador has admitted that he employed Archibald to bear official dispatches from him to his government.

"By reason of the admitted purpose and intent of Mr. Dumba to conspire to cripple legitimate industries of the people of the United States and to interrupt their legitimate trade, and by reason of the flagrant violation of diplomatic propriety in employing an American citizen protected by an American passport as a secret bearer of official dispatches through the lines of the enemy of Austro-Hungary, the President directs me to inform your excellency that Mr. Dumba is no longer acceptable to the government of the United States as the ambassador of his imperial majesty at Washington.

"Believing that the imperial and royal government will realize that the government of the United States has no alternative but to request the recall of Mr. Dumba on account of his improper conduct, the government of the United States expresses its deep regret that this course has become necessary, and assure the imperial and royal government that it sincerely desires to continue the cordial and friendly relations which exist between the United States and Austria-Hungary."

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Men wanted immediately to qualify for firemen, brakemen on railroads; also for motormen, conductors, electric lines; experience unnecessary; $70-$100 monthly; state age, also position desired. Address Box Y-190, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Firemen and brakemen, $100 monthly; experience unnecessary; hundreds needed by the the best railroads everywhere; particulars free. 797 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

Love, courtship and marriage. How to select a wife. Illustrated circulars and instructions 10c; coin or stamps. Warn, 354 Lagrave, Grand Rapids, Mich.

I made $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock,box 668,Lockport,N.Y.

Wanted—Men 18 or over as railway mail clerks. Sample examination questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. B-27, Rochester, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP.

$150.00 salary for 60 days' work paid lady in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring. J. S. Ziegler Co., 7-V, East Harrison, Chicago.

Wanted—Persons to color art pictures at home; easy work; no experience; good pay; sample free. Gleason Wheeler, Dept. 105, 337 Madison, Chicago.

Ladies do sewing at home, material furnished; no canvassing; stamped envelope. Acme Sales Co., Dept. 108, Denver, Colo.

HELP WANTED.

Wanted—Farmers, men and women, everywhere. U. S. government jobs; $75 month. Short hours. Vacations. Rapid advancement. Steady work. Many appointments coming. Common education sufficient. No pull required. Write immediately for list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. B-31, Rochester, N. Y.

Money for everybody, young, old. No soliciting. Not work, but fun. Endless chain. Gets the money just like finding it. Beautiful and useful premiums, too. Some make $20.00 weekly. Send no money. Just write. Dept. E, Box 92, Station C, Toledo, Ohio.

Earn $500.00 annually furnishing commercial information; confidential; no canvassing. Write, "Cico," Evansville, Ind.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

FOR SALE—LANDS.

Join syndicate forming to locate colony in Bolivia; 500,000 acres, fine land; perfect climate; 5c an acre; title absolute; highest reference; stamp for particulars; map 25c. Box 498, Sawtelle, Cal.

PHOTO PLAYS.

Write photoplays. Earn big money. Our book, "How to Write Photoplays," is free. Enterprise Co., TB-3348 Lowe ave., Chicago.

HEALTH

Tuberculosis Cure. I challenge the world on all Lung trouble. Particulars free. D. Wilson, 1102 Morton Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS.

Every household on farms in small town or suburbs where oil lamps are used, needs and will buy the wonderful Aladdin Mantle Lamp. Burns common coal oil (kerosene); gives a light five times as bright as electric. AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AT SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION. One farmer cleared over $500.00 in six weeks; hundreds with rigs earning $100.00 to $300.00 per month. No cash required. We furnish capital to reliable men. Write quick for wholesale prices, territory and sample lamp for free trial. MANTLE LAMP CO., 527 ALADDIN BLDG., CHICAGO, ILL.

Agents—Steady income; large manufacturer of handkerchiefs and dress goods wishes representative in each locality. Factory to consumer. Big profits, honest goods. Whole or spare time. Credit given. Send for particulars. Freeport Mfg. Co., 40 Main st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash., D. C.

Agents—Get particulars of one of the best paying propositions ever put on the market. Something no one else sells. Make $4,000 yearly. Address E. M. Feltman, Sales Manager, 3456 Third st., Cincinnati, O.

Agents to sell Oils, Belting, Hose, Paint, Varnish to factories, mills, auto owners, stores, threshers, outside large cities. Excellent proposition. Paid weekly. O. L. Doty, General Manager, Cleveland.

We will pay you $75 per month to travel, collect names, advertise and distribute samples. Expenses advanced. Write today. Rider Co., Dept. 138, Coshocton, O.

We start you in soap and toilet goods business without a dollar; experience unnecessary. Carnation Co., 3029 Easton ave., St. Louis.

SALESMAN WANTED.

You can make money selling fine smoked meats, dried fruits, canned goods, syrups and other staple groceries; paints, automobile and lubricating oils, stock and poultry foods, prepared roofing and other goods in everyday use. Prices are high in retail stores. We sell consumers money. They like our goods because they are better. Our agents are successful; some have been selling our goods in the same locality for twelve years. One man writes: "Here are my orders for this week, $116 profit." Another writes, "Had a poor day; made only $18.65; made $23.46 yesterday. Some do better. It beats owning a store. Now is a good time to establish yourself in a permanent, honorable, profitable business. You can work every day. Tell us your age, occupation and send references. Any good land will tell you that we are a successful and responsible house. F. HITCHCOCK HILL COMPANY, WHOLESALE GROCERS, CHICAGO, ILL.

FARMS WANTED

Farms Wanted. We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Virginia Farms—Small and large, $15 an acre and up; easy payments; mild climate; fertile soil; ideal for fruit, stock or general farming; on railroad with big markets near. Write for list, maps, etc. F. LaBaume, Agri. Agt. N. & W. Ry., 208 N. & W. Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

Farms—151 A., Leesburg Prairie, Kociusko Co., 108 acres joining Plymouth. Write for description. Silas H. Yager, Plymouth, Ind.

UNDERGROUND TREASURES

Underground Treasures—How and where to find them; particulars for stamp. Dept. B, Wilson's World, Chicago.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED IDEAS Write for List of Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Our four books sent free. Patents secured or Fee Returned. Victor J. Evans & Co., 126 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

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GOVernment positions are easy to get. My free booklet BX-1032 tells how. Write today—NOW. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

Magazines 1/3 Price Any leading 15c magazine sent postpaid; 7c for last month's, older numbers 6c; by the year $1. Any 25c-35c magazine; last month's 10c, older numbers 8c; yearly rates cheaper. Order today. Big bargain list sent free. Economy Magazine Exchange, 306 S. Monon Bldg., Chicago.

Why Work For Others? Get out of the "wage slave" class! Be your own boss—go and come as you please—make lots more money—accumulate a fat bank account—build that little home, get the auto or whatever else you've set your mind on possessing! Why not? I've helped hundreds of men, young and old, out of the rut—men situated much as you are now—put them in a way to make $25 to $100 a week—honestly, easily, without leaving home—big money from the very first day! Read their remarkable experiences. I will send literature containing them, with particulars of plan that will enable you to do as well. Write

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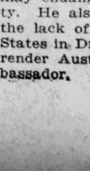

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Extra Credit, Secret Terms and Jubilee Sale on home things. Be sure to see page three.

PRELATE LASHES THE KAISER

Archdeacon of London Terms Ruler "Imperial Murderer."

London, Sept. 13.—The archdeacon of London, preaching at St. Paul's cathedral yesterday, referred to the recent Zeppelin raid on London.

"I need not go further back than last Wednesday," said the archdeacon, "to tell you battle has changed to murder. Speaking with all the restraint that is due from every preacher, as well as from the press, and with the knowledge and consent of the censor, I tell you that to one hospital alone were taken the bodies of little children of 15, 10, 7 and 5 years and of one baby, so that the nursery became a slaughter house.

"Of the imperial murderer who allowed it, if he did not order it, all we can say is in the words of the Psalmist, the most awful punishment given to a man, 'I will set before thee the things that thou has done.'"

BRYAN SAYS WAR LOAN ENDANGERS NEUTRALITY

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 13.—W. J. Bryan, in discussing international affairs here yesterday, declared that the loan of from $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 which the British government is trying to negotiate in the United States may endanger this country's neutrality. He also declared that because of the lack of confidence by the United States in Dr. Dumba, the latter cannot render Austria proper service as ambassador.

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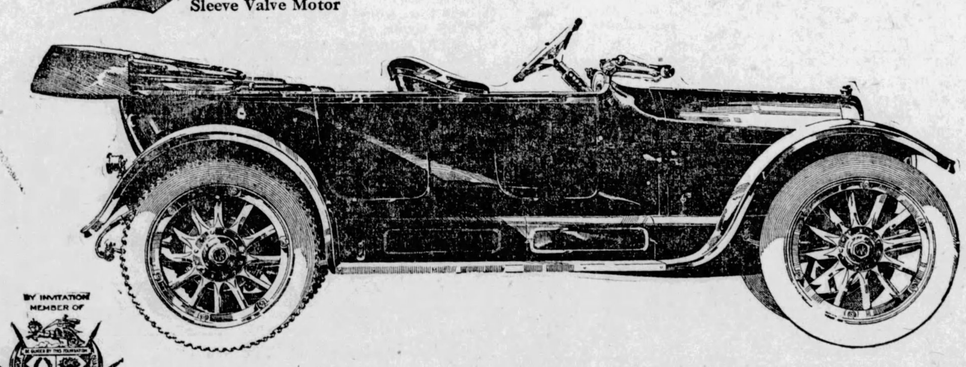
Roadster—$1065—*f. o b. Toledo*



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THIS announces the greatest achievement in the history of the automobile business.

The Knight is the automobile motor that revolutionized the entire motor car industry of Europe.

The Daimler of England, the Panhard of France, the Mercedes of Germany, the Minerva of Belgium—in fact, practically all of the costly European cars—are equipped with the famous Knight type motor.

This motor differs from other motors in that where others deteriorate with use, *this improves*; to all others carbon is harmful, *here it is beneficial;* size for size it has *more power.*

It has no noisy poppet valves; *no* noisy cams; *no* uncertain valve springs; *no* troublesome valves to grind; practically *no* wearing parts.

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The Willys-Knight has the same advantages and is just as efficient as those costly European Knight cars.

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Have your demonstration at once.

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40-horsepower Knight type motor; cylinders cast enbloc, 4½" bore x 4½" stroke
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